"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate west winds, becoming variable.
☞For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,080. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO DISMISS VON BERNSTORFF IF ARABIC SINKING IS PROVED DELIBERATE; MAY THEN CALL CONGRESS FOR DEFENSE

READY TO ENFORCE WARNING

Plans All Made for Diplomatic Break Unless Berlin Disavows.

MILITARY PROGRAM FRAMED

$500,000,000 to be Asked for National Defense if Call for Special Session Comes.

U-BOAT LAY IN AMBUSH

Hid Behind the Freighter Dunsley When She Saw the Arabic Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—While the President and his advisers are still waiting for full official information regarding the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, it is known that the Administration already has decided upon the course it will pursue, if the details of the disaster show that it was a "deliberately unfriendly" act on the part of Germany. This was decided upon when the last note bearing on the submarine warfare was sent to Berlin.

At that time the President and his Cabinet determined that if another merchant steamer should be sunk by a German submarine without warning and the lives of American citizens should be lost thereby, diplomatic relations should be broken with Germany and other steps should be taken to put the United States in a position to engage in a policy of reprisal or uphold the rights of its citizens on the high seas.

What these steps would be was outlined today by a high official of the Administration. Should it be found necessary to dismiss Count von Bernstorff and recall Mr. Gerard, the further course to be followed, it was explained, would be generally along the following lines:

1—Congress might be called in extra session, but if the immediate situation was not critical enough for that the President would wait until the regular session in December and would then personally ask for legislative authority to organize a standing army of probably 200,000 men, with provision to increase it to a war footing of 600,000, and, in addition, to establish a large reserve army.

2—Congress would be urged by the President to make a large increase in the fleet, the increase to consist of probably as many as six dreadnoughts, a considerable number of submarines of the sea-going class, to appropriate heavily for aeroplanes and dirigibles for both the army and the navy, and provide scout cruisers, destroyers, and transports commensurate to the increase in the battleship force.

3—A plan already formulated for a system of increasing the coast defenses will be laid before Congress for approval, and the appropriation of the money necessary to carry it into effect will be asked.

4—Congress will be asked for appropriations to increase the capacities of the United States Army and Navy ordnance and ammunition plants, and the adoption of measures to encourage private munition factories to extend their facilities in accordance with suggestions of Brig. Gen. Crozier, the Chief of the Ordnance Department of the army.

President Determined.

President Wilson is represented as being fully aware of what it will mean to this country if diplomatic relations with Germany are severed. All that, it was said, was considered at the time the Lusitania case was before the Cabinet. The President realizes that a break in diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments may lead to even more serious misunderstandings, and possibly to war. The President, it was asserted, had determined, when he sent his warning to Germany on July 21, that prompt action should be taken if a German submarine committed an act involving jeopardy to American citizens, approximating in principle that of the sinking of the Lusitania.

According to the representations of the attitude of the Administration, it will be prepared to back up its resentment toward Germany by a policy that will amount to giving moral support to the Allies, but positive information in this regard is not available. It is understood that methods of obtaining a large amount of money, necessary to put into effect the plans for military and naval increases and

Continued on Page 3.

America Not Indignant Over Arabic Sinking, Says Cologne Gazette; All "an English Fake"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—Thus far the sinking of the Arabic has called forth little or no comment from the German press, which in general treats the destruction of the vessel as one of the natural and necessary incidents of the war.

The majority of the papers dismiss the matter in a brief news paragraph.

Officially inspired journals like the Lokal Anzeiger and the Cologne Gazette scout the idea that the incident can have any serious effect on German-American relations.

The Cologne Gazette says the report that the Arabic affair has aroused indignation in America is "an English fake."

LAPLAND IS SAFE; THREE SHIPS SUNK

Five Lives Lost When British Steamer William Dawson Is Blown Up in War Zone.

WHITE STAR LINER IN PORT

Delayed Steamship Reaches Liverpool—May Have Sailed Around North of Ireland.

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company received a cablegram from the head office in Liverpool yesterday stating that the White Star liner Lapland had arrived there safely at 9 o'clock in the morning.

She had 125 passengers on board of all classes, among whom were 17 American citizens, 3 in the cabin and 14 in the third class.

On account of the length of time on the passage from New York it was said yesterday by some of the company's officials that Captain James Bradshaw, the commander of the Lapland, had probably gone around the north of Ireland instead of the south, which is the usual course.

The Lapland carried about 12,000 tons of war munitions for the Allies.

Three More British Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — The British steamers Cober and Windsor have been sunk by submarines. The crews have landed safely.

The British steamer William Dawson has been blown up. Five of her crew were lost.

The Cober was a vessel of 3,060 tons gross, and was last reported to have sailed from Karachi June 30 for Gibraltar. The Windsor was a steamer of 6,000 tons. The Dawson was a small craft.

BRITISH CRUISER BACK.

Holds Up Norwegian Ship Off Fire Island and Takes Off Two Germans.

When the Norwegian steamer Starkad arrived yesterday afternoon from Bordeaux, Captain Olsen reported that his ship was hailed by the British cruiser Berwick about ten mile southeast of Fire Island and a boat in charge of a Lieutenant came alongside. After the officer had come on board he scanned the ship's articles, and then ordered W. Theel, third officer, and H. Schiefflein, a seaman, who were described as Germans, to pack their kits and get into the cruiser's boat.

This is the first appearance of the cruiser Berwick off this port for nearly five months. She sailed southward soon after the German auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived at Newport News, Va.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—At the request of the United States the British Government last Fall ordered its war vessels patrolling off the American coast to keep a distance at sea which would be satisfactory to the United States.

The presence of the warships very near the coast has been observed since then, but it was said tonight that no complaint had been made because their activity had not interfered unnecessarily with American commerce.

U-BOATS TAKE PRISONERS.

Stop Ships and Demand Enemy Passengers of Military Age.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—A correspondent of The Times who recently has been in Scandinavia sends the following:

"German submarines lately have adopted the practice of stopping neutral ships in the North Sea and demanding that enemy passengers of military age shall be handed over to them. These proceedings, which occur at a distance of about 100 miles from the Norwegian coast, may or not be legal, but they certainly add to the anxiety of passage."

NEW GALLIPOLI LINE PREPARED BY TURKS

Constantinople Reports Repulse of the Allies at Two Points.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Germans are now devoting their whole attention to the fortification of Constantinople, and attach no importance to the defense of Adrianople, according to The Times Balkan correspondent.

The Turks, the correspondent says, for some time have been preparing a second defensive line on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—This official communication was issued today:

"After heavy preparations by land and ships' guns on the 21st the enemy, over one division strong, attacked the district of Anaforta, but was completely repulsed, with immense losses. The same afternoon an enemy attack near Ari Burnu failed before our fire."

ARABIC NO CAUSE FOR WAR--BRYAN

Revives His Argument That Americans Should Stay Out of the Danger Zone

AND RELIES ON DIPLOMACY

That Failing, He Thinks 'Breathing Spell' Treaty Plan Should Be Applied to Germany.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan gave out the following signed statement tonight:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have, under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If Amercan citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the Government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war.

"Our Government has made its protest, and there is no doubt that the position taken is abundantly supported by precedent, but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to war. Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, and should be resorted to before going to war with any other belligerent nation.

"If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime, it will be well to think of the thousands, or possibly, the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war. These brave men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who, by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks, bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country.

"It is time for the unneutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the President to keep the country out of war. The pro-ally papers are insisting upon war with Germany, for the benefit of the Allies, and the pro-German papers are insisting upon an embargo on arms and ammunition for the benefit of Germany. If these two groups of papers would join together and urge measures to restrain American citizens from going into the danger zone on belligerent ships, and prohibiting American passenger ships from carrying arms and ammunition—if they would do this, they would aid in preventing war and in reserving for our Nation the priceless opportunity to act as peace-maker when the time for peace arrives."

GERMANY SOUGHT PEACE WITH CZAR AND FRANCE

Russian Foreign Minister Says Repeated Efforts Have Been Badly Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In a statement made yesterday to Petrograd journalists Foreign Minister Sazanoff, referring to the rumored possibility of a separate peace, said:

"The only foundation for these rumors are repeated attempts made by the enemy to begin with France and Russia negotiations for separate peace. But these attempts met with an absolutely hostile reception in both countries.

"The enemy's calculations of sowing discord among the Allies are bound to fail. The ties uniting the Allies are being steadily strengthened and their confidence in the ultimate attainment by their united efforts of the object they have in view is unshaken."

The question of the refugees has assumed startling dimensions. The population of the western provinces is rolling in one vast, unceasing flood into the interior.

"The people are taxing to the utmost the resources of State and private relief. The Government has appointed special commissioners and allotted large funds for relief purposes. Nationalities whose conditions of life seemed firmly fixed are being broken up and scattered over the broad plains of Russia."

Sees Great Fleets of Aeroplanes Ready for France's War in the Air

New York Times Correspondent Witnesses Impressive Flight of 84 Craft, Speeding Away for an Attack on the German Line.

The following account of a visit to a French aeroplane base is the second installment of THE NEW YORK TIMES *correspondent's story of an excursion to the French lines around Nancy, from which he has just returned. The first installment, which appeared in yesterday's* TIMES, *told of the French preparations for what the correspondent intimates may be a speedy great offensive movement against the Germans.*

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It was on a great plain that I saw what up to now is the first in my list of impressions or sensations furnished by the war. What I saw there I shall call the apotheosis of the aeroplane. At the zenith of the wonderful scene the Captain of the General Staff, who was my guide, turned to me and said: "You will be the first newspaperman in the world permitted to write about anything like this." I am sure I looked at him uncomprehendingly, and that he thought I was missing it all, but I was not. I was just trying to regulate my mind right so as to take every bit of it in.

We motored out from Nancy in the early afternoon. My Captain began talking about aeroplanes, and I surmised it was to an aerodrome we were bound, although he had not said so. I was disappointed, for one is always going to aerodromes on trips to the front. Then he said:

"I think you will get some copy this afternoon," and then he discussed French aerial development since the beginning of the war. I was silent. I knew it all, or thought I did. He talked about why at the beginning, French pilots, always so daring, so spectacular, so wonderful in peace, suddenly found themselves fighting almost blindly against the air power of Germany. He attributed it to the simple fact—and his words stuck in my memory—that it was because in peace they were darlings of an eager public, that they always did as they pleased, that they knew no discipline, that even those regularly in the army were petted and spoiled.

"It is different now—they have learned," he said, as we drove on the field. "Look!" and he pointed across the plain.

A Great Air Fleet.

I looked and sat quiet. The ground was covered with aeroplanes. I had never seen so many before. I don't know how many there were out in the centre and parked about the sides of the great field. There seemed to be hundreds of them. The Captain pointed to the centre. "They are lined up for squad drill," he said.

There were lines of machines stretched horizontally across the field. I counted. The number was twenty in a line, and one directly behind each line in the centre. There were four such squadrons, or eighty-four machines, lined up as if for inspection. A pilot and observer stood rigidly at attention beside each machine.

A Colonel went from group to group speaking to the Captains behind the lines. Pilots and observers climbed aboard, there was a rush of mechanics and helpers from the sides of the field, reminding me of the circus when the sceneshifters appear. Suddenly there was a starting of engines and a whirring of propellors. The sound was earsplitting.

We got out of our car and the Colonel joined us.

"These lines of twenty machines are our little old reliable half-breeds," he said. "They all have mitrailleuses aboard, with half a dozen bombs underneath. They can go along very nicely in almost any kind of weather at about 100 to 110 kilometers an hour."

"And the big machine behind each line?" I asked.

"Oh, those are the new double-engine machines. They can work up to 130 kilometers, but require delicate handling."

"What do you call them?" I asked.

"Oh, some of the boys call them the hawks because they are so big and imposing."

I asked if he intended to give an exhibition flight. He shrugged his shoulders. My Captain pointed to the east and said significantly:

"The German trenches are only a few miles over there."

There was a sudden crack of a revolver, the mechanics and helpers at the front line ducked away, there was a sudden rushing of mighty wings, and the first line of twenty machines leaped across the field and rose simultaneously in the air, followed by the hawk. They arose right in the path of the sun, which made their wings glisten as they turned to the right, hovered a moment, then started east. I gazed fascinated.

Crack! I jumped at the second shot of the revolver. Then again came the sudden rustling of giant wings, and a second twenty machines, in a perfect line, followed by the great hawk, sped across the field and lifted themselves into the sky. Again I gazed fascinated as the sun shot its glittering rays among their wings.

"One minute between each squadron," I heard the Colonel say.

Eighty-four Machines Off.

On the sixtieth second came a third shot, and in just four minutes after the first squad of mechanics darted for the side lines I saw eighty-four aeroplanes in the sky. Looking at certain angles, I could see each squadron sharply defined from the others, followed by its hawk, which was always slightly higher in the air. At other angles of vision they all converged in a giant flock.

At the end of the fifth minute they were just tiny dots in the sky, all flying at full speed due east in the direction of the German lines. At the end of the sixth minute I came out of my trance, for they were gone.

The Captain suggested that we walk about the field and look at the other machines, especially the great double engine hawks.

"They won't be gone long. Let's wait for them," he said.

We wandered about a while, then sat on the side of a grassy hillock and studied the valley below with our glasses.

Return of the Squadron.

After an hour the Colonel began turning his glasses skyward into the east. The Captain and I did likewise. Finally a faint speck appeared away off in the mist, then another, then another, clearer and clearer, until they evolved into aeroplanes. They were coming back single file, so that the observers left behind could count them as they came to earth.

"Sometimes one or two do not come back," the Colonel explained. "We always count them carefully."

They came on at terrific speed, the great hawks flying higher, preparing for a volplane into the centre of the field, but the little half-breeds flew low, all headed for one end of the field.

The Colonel then pointed to a giant target fixed there in a clump of trees.

"They always shoot at that on landing," he said.

The first machine arrived on the field, so close to the earth it seemed scarcely to clear the hangars. Then came the sharp report of a mitrailleuse and the flash of flame toward the target, and the wheels gently slid down to earth. Others followed rapidly, going through the same performance, until I lost count, but the observers near by indicated with satisfactory and expressive shrugs of shoulders that all of the eighty-four were safely home again.

When the pilots and observers climbed from their seats, cast off their helmets and fur coats and flopped over the sides to the ground, discipline was relaxed. They stretched their cramped limbs, some of them yawned, and nearly all of them commenced puttering about their machines, before surrendering them to the mechanics, who guided them to the hangars. The Captains from the hawks hurried to the Colonel with their reports. Yes, the trip had been entirely satisfactory, I judged, from the expression on the faces.

Several pilots and observers were standing about. One of them, a diminutive chap, (an observer,) stood near me.

"How does it seem flying over their line?" I asked.

"You don't see much," he replied. "I was third over today, and there wasn't a cat that had not crawled to shelter."

"Do they ever attack you?" I asked.

He laughed derisively. "When we go out in numbers like that, they wouldn't send Zeppelins against us."

"And do they ever fly over here?" I persisted.

He spat upon the ground and pulled a cigarette from his pocket.

"Yes, eleven came over a couple of days ago—after our last raid. We played so much devil with them that they wanted revenge."

"Did they get it?" I asked.

"Well, one bomb hit one of our tents and destroyed some blotting paper."

I groped about for another question.

"What do you think that they think when they see you coming in such numbers?" I finally propounded.

The little chap inhaled deeply of his cigarette. He spoke English—a funny, broken, halting English.

"They think," he said, then hesitated, "they think that we are impressive."

He threw his cigarette away and came to a quick salute as my Captain approached and said that it was time to go.

BRITISH AVIATOR SINKS A TURKISH TRANSPORT

Drops a Bomb on the Deck—All the Troops Reported Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—A Mytilene dispatch to The Times says that on Aug. 12 Flight Lieutenant Edmonds, while flying over the Dardanelles in a seaplane, sighted a Turkish transport carrying troops. Making straight for his quarry, he flew low enough to be able to drop a heavy bomb full on the deck of the vessel.

The resulting explosion split up the transport, which immediately sank. All the troops on board are believed to have been lost.

SIX GENERALS TO RESERVES.

Joffre Continues to Remove Older Officers from the Active List.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Six more Generals, it is officially announced, have been transferred from the active to the reserve list.

This is in pursuance of the policy of General Joffre in placing only young and active men in responsible commands.

Since the outbreak of the war this policy has resulted in reducing the average age of French Generals from 61 to 51.

RUMANIA PREPARING TO JOIN THE ALLIES; TROOPS ON BORDER, CABINET CONFERS; GERMANS LOSE 11 SHIPS IN RIGA FIGHT

Benevolent Neutrality to Allies Venizelos's Policy, Reported Pledged to Cede No Greek Territory

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The political crisis here may be regarded as settled. This afternoon Eleutherios Venizelos proceeded to the palace, where he had an audience with King Constantine and signified his acceptance of the royal mandate to form a new Cabinet.

This decision was arrived at by M. Venizelos after a careful study of the present diplomatic, financial, and military situation, which may thus be taken as permitting him to resume office with good hopes for the immediate future.

For the present, M. Venizelos and King Constantine agreed on two main points of Greek policy: First, benevolent neutrality toward the Entente and the fulfillment of treaty obligations toward Serbia, and, secondly, insistence upon the integrity of Greek territory.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Eleutherios Venizelos accepted the post of Premier of Greece after a conference today with King Constantine, which resulted in a perfect understanding between them, according to a Reuter dispatch from Athens. The King congratulated M. Venizelos, who will take the oath tomorrow. Athens is enthusiastically celebrating M. Venizelos's return to power.

A Havas dispatch from Athens says that, in addition to the Premiership, M. Venizelos will take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KAISER THANKS ARMY AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Reviews Troops Amid Blazing and Smoking Ruins of the Stronghold.

ACCIDENT BARRED RETREAT

Russians Were Unable to Leave Because Weight of the Guns Broke Down a Bridge.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—I was present at the historic spectacle of the Kaiser's reviewing and addressing the victorious troops on the plain before Novo Georgievsk, the smoke pall above the burning fortress as a background and the drab sky forming a strangely unforgettable picture.

The Kaiser looked well and berry-brown as he walked with quick, elastic step to the centre of the square of massed troops. He thanked them in crisp, short, ringing phrases audible 100 yards, concluding, "May the Lord of hosts continue to watch over you."

The troops roared three hurrahs.

The Kaiser had tremendous earnestness of face, mirroring pride in his troops' deeds, sorrow for the losses, and an unshakable, grim determination to defeat his foes. The same emotions permeated his address.

When he concluded in ringing tones, "Farewell, my troops!" they chorused "Adieu, your Majesty!" The thrilling ceremony concluded when the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, von Falkenhayn, von Beseler, and a glittering array of Generals congratulated a dozen Iron Cross men.

I saw the Kaiser again just as he was returning from viewing the demolished forts and burning citadel of Novo Georgievsk.

Broken Bridge Prevented Retreat.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK, Russian Poland, Aug. 22, (via Warsaw to London, Monday, Aug. 23.)—The German Emperor, with General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff of the German Army; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Beseler, and a brilliant suite, today entered the still burning town of Novo Georgievsk.

Emperor William prior to his entrance reviewed in parade part of the troops which took the fortress in a short eight-day siege. The Emperor witnessed the parade from the crest of the Novo Georgievsk forts, amid cannon and barbed-wire entaglements. He expressed gratitude to God, who he said had helped the troops and would further help them, and thanked the men for their accomplishment. The Emperor appeared to be fresh and strong, despite his arduous duties.

After the parade the correspondent entered Novo Georgievsk, where stores and supplies everywhere were burning. The Russians apparently intended to take everything away, but the railroad bridge broke down under the weight of the heavy mortars, thus cutting the connections and necessitating a defense of the fortress.

German officers stated that the victory here was considered more notable because the besieging force was smaller than the garrison and consisted in great part of reserves, not first line troops. It was said that General von Beseler, as at Antwerp, had comparatively little infantry covering his heavy artillery.

CZAR'S LINES IN NORTH HOLD GERMANS BACK

But Invaders Make Progress in the Movement to Capture Brest-Litovsk Fortress.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna Railway and the River Niemen.

This, however, is of secondary import-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT KAISER'S FLEET

Moltke Sunk by British Submarine—Three Cruisers and Seven Destroyers Also Lost.

REST FLEE THE GULF OF RIGA

Four Barges Filled with Troops Are Captured and the Soldiers Killed.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The big German fleet which forced its way on Saturday into the Gulf of Riga in an effort to co-operate with the land forces which are attempting to capture the port of Riga has retreated from the gulf after suffering the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke, which was sunk by a British submarine; three smaller cruisers, seven torpedo boats, and four barges loaded with troops.

The defeat of the invading fleet, which a few days ago was reported to number nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large flotilla of destroyers and mine sweepers, was made known in Petrograd yesterday in the following laconic announcement from the War Office:

"The German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga."

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following announcement, made by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one superdreadnought, the Moltke, three cruisers, and seven torpedo boats.

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpvin, (Pernigel, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga.) Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

The full official communication issued in Petrograd was transmitted by the correspondent of The London Times:

Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the Duma committees today by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma. The members of the committees requested M. Rodzianko to congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the Minister of War their compliments on the defeat of the German invaders at Pernau (Pernigel?) by local levies.

Among the German warships sunk is the battle cruiser Moltke. Four huge barges filled with soldiers were captured and the invaders surrounded and taken prisoner.

Petrograd indulged in pardonable rejoicing this afternoon. The desperate efforts of the Germans to upset our military plans by creating a diversion on the Esthonian coast have signally failed. According to the news received today, they sustained heavy losses during the operation connected with the forcing of the Gulf of Riga.

Aided by British submarines, we were able from the shelter of the great and little towns to harass and cripple and finally to drive the enemy out of the gulf.

The losses of the gallant Baltic fleet were extremely small, in no way impairing its efficiency, and so long as this is preserved no serious danger can immediately threaten Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, announced today in the Duma the joyful tidings of a Rusian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga. Four German cruisers, including the Moltke, and seven torpedo boats were sunk. The remnants of the German fleet then quitted the gulf. Furthermore, he added, the Germans attempted to land at Pernigel four big barges of

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA DEFIES GERMANY

Determined to Resist Demands That She Pass Munitions for Turkey.

CALLS BALKAN CONFERENCE

King Ferdinand Summons Representatives of the Neighboring States to Discuss Situation.

GREECE FOR NEUTRALITY?

Venizelos Also Said to Have Pledged Himself to Cede No Territory to Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is apparently having an almost immediate effect on the Balkan States, which have been debating which side they will take in the conflict.

The relations between Italy and Rumania have been very intimate for years, and the opinion is expressed here that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers toward Rumania because of her refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, that Rumania will join the Quadruple Entente.

On this subject a Reuter dispatch from Sofia says:

"Private advices from Bucharest state it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Rumania regarding the right to transport munitions of war for Turkey through Rumanian territory. The Rumanian Cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission.

"A large number of cars laden with war material has been held up at Predeal, a village near the Tomos Pass, [in the Transylvanian Alps, between Rumania and Hungary,] where it is reported Rumanian troops are concentrating. Troops also are massing at Jassy, about 200 miles northeast of Bucharest, and the petroleum regions have been heavily garrisoned."

The Rumanian reception of the announcement of Italy's declaration of war is thus described in a Bucharest dispatch to the Geneva Tribune:

"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock last night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Italian Minister was present.

"The King today will hold a conference with all the representatives of the Balkan States. Yesterday he signed several decrees of a military nature."

Bulgaria is still awaiting the reply of Serbia to the suggestions of the Entente Ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the Chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles here that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the Entente, has decided to assume, in addition to the Greek Premiership, the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war, and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the Near East, the Balkan States may consider that the time is ripe for them to enter the field and secure for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little, if any, influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that the victory of the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles (which seems increasingly likely) would more than offset this so far as the Near East is concerned.

ITALY ACCLAIMS NEW WAR.

Troops in Libya Demand That They Be Sent to Fight Turks.

ROME, Aug. 22, (via Paris, Aug. 23.)—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey has been greeted enthusiastically from the Alps to the Ionian Sea and across the Mediterranean to Libya, from which the Governor General has sent a telegram saying that his troops claim the privilege of being the first to enter the new campaign.

General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, says his men received the news with great cheering. In the places along the war front where the Italian trenches are separated by only a short distance from those of the

Austrians, it is said that the shouts of "Long live Italy!" and "Down with Austria and Turkey" were so loud that they were heard by the Austrians, who dushed to arms, thinking they were about to be attacked.

The General Staff has discussed with King Victor Emmanuel the plan of the new campaign against Turkey. The Government has received assurances that the American authorities have taken the necessary steps to protect Italians in Ottoman territory.

CALL ITALY BRITAIN'S VASSAL.

German Papers Enraged by Her Declaration of War on Turkey.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The German newspapers, copies of which have been received here, express indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting under the orders of Great Britain.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, she is ready to act whenever she is ordered to do so by the Allies.

"The declaration of war on Turkey," says the Vossische Zeitung, "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France. But Turkey need not worry, as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardanelles, as Great Britain and France have done."

CITES ITALY'S REASONS FOR WAR ON TURKEY

Official Statement Says Over 100 Turkish Officers Are Aiding Libyan Rebels.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Further details concerning the circular message which has been sent by the Italian Government to all its representatives abroad, setting forth the difficulties between Italy and Turkey leading up to Italy's declaration of war on the Ottoman Government, are contained in a dispatch sent from Rome by the correspondent of the Havas Agency. The telegram follows:

"Regarding 'flagrant violations of the rights, interests and even liberties of Italian citizens in the Ottoman Empire, without the most energetic protestations on this subject, presented by the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, having any value,' the circular says that on the 3d of August Marquis di Garroni, (Italian Ambassador to Turkey,) presented an ultimatum comprising four demands:

"One—that Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut, (Syria;) two, that Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighajik; three, that the Ottoman Government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandretta, Haifa and Jaffa; four, that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and facilitate their journey.

"Before the expiration of the forty-eight-hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum a note from the Grand Vizier accepted every point. The Italian Government thereupon sent two ships to Rhodes, instructed to await orders to embark Italians waiting in the ports of Asia Minor above cited.

"However, according to information received by the American consular authorities, to whom Italian interests in the several localities were confided, it appears that the military authorities at Beirut revoked on Aug. 9 the permission which had been accorded. A similar revocation occurred at Mersina. It is also said that the military authorities prevented embarkation elsewhere in Syria.

"The circular also accuses the Ottoman Government of a violation of the Lausanne treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman Government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conformance with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war.

"Ottoman soldiers, commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and flags, remained in Tripolitana and Cyrenaica after the treaty. Enver Bey directed that the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1912. Aziz Bey, with 800 Turkish regulars, never left the region until the end of June, 1913. The manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian Government is able to cite the names of over 100 Turkish officers still remaining in Cyrenacia.

"The circular asserts that in 1914 a holy war was promulgated against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senoussi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy."

The concluding paragraph of the Italian circular is quoted as follows:

"In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government, following our ultimatum of Aug. 3, provoked by the evasion of the Ottoman Government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war."

LAY TURKS' ACTS TO BERLIN.

Italians Think Germany Forced Them to Affront a New Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The opinion prevails here that Germany is planning to make Turkey the scapegoat of the present European conflagration, as otherwise she would not have pushed her ally to such extremes as to render a declaration of war from Italy inevitable—a declaration which means at least half a million fresh troops and another powerful fleet sent against the Ottomans besides the native troops from Erythrea and Italian Somaliland, which have repeatedly asked to be allowed to join Italy in the war against Austria, while during the Libyan campaign they proved themselves loyal even against an enemy of their own creed.

Others believe that the German idea in making a new Italo-Turkish war inevitable was to distract Italy from operations on the Austrian frontier and to induce her to engage large contingents against Turkey, so that at an opportune moment Germany might fall upon Italy with an overwhelming army, repeating in Lombardy and Venetia what has already occurred in France, Belgium, and Poland.

In this case military experts here think that Germany is wrong, as Italy will always have on the Alps and Isonzo front more troops than are necessary to check any attempt at an invasion. Besides, as the nature of the land prevented Austria from entering Serbia, for the same reason it would be almost impossible to dislodge the Italians from the positions they have occupied on the Austrian front.

Since the days when the Turkish pirates harried the Italian coasts and the great battle of Lepanto was fought, hatred and distrust of Turkey has been inbred in Italians, while Turkey's machinations against Italy and the Italians throughout the Near East, Libya, and Cyrenaica, and her contempt for the remonstrances of the Italian Government, have aroused bitter feeling.

RUMANIAN STUDENTS GO HOME

Ordered to Leave Constantinople by Their Minister, Dr. Post Says.

Dr. Bertram Post of Robert College in Constantinople, who arrived yesterday on the Greek steamer Themistocles, said that conditions in the Turkish capital were very unsettled. According to Dr. Post, Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, has made himself very popular by his daily visits to the hospital and his willingness to aid all those in trouble, irrespective of nationality or religion. The officers and crew of the United States gunboat Scorpion have also rendered valuable assistance to the American Red Cross in Constantinople, which has just equipped a hospital with 450 beds.

Dr. Post said the students at the college were Rumanians and Greeks in large majority, though other nationalities were represented. Just before he left the city the Rumanian Minister sent all his countrymen home, because conditions were becoming disturbed. The doctor will remain in America a year on leave of absence.

Victor Jacobsen, a Jewish medical student from Beirut, said that a French warship bombarded the petroleum plant at the Syrian port and caused so much trouble among the inhabitants that the medical college was closed and the Jews ordered to leave the country. Mr. Jacobsen said he went on the cruiser Des Moines and was landed at Rhodes. He intends to study at Columbia University.

FORECAST OF GREEK CABINET.

Nearly All of Venizelos's Former Ministers Said to be Slated for Office

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the new Greek Cabinet will include almost all the Ministers in the old Cabinet of M. Venizelos.

General Danglis, it is said, will be the Minister of War; M. Miaoulis, of Marine; M. Repoulies, of Finance; M. Savitzianos, of the Interior; M. Raktivan, of Justice; M. Diamantidis, of Communications; M. Tsirimokos, of Public Instruction, and M. Michalakopoulos, of National Economy.

SERBS REWARD M. PAULHAN.

French Flier Made Captain for Felling Austrian Aeroplane.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—M. Paulhan, the French aviator, who was sent to Serbia several months ago by the French air service to assist the Serbian Army, has been promoted to the rank of Captain for gallant conduct in bringing down an Austrian aeroplane.

M. Paulhan gave up flying two years ago, after winning a $50,000 long-distance flight contest in England, and retired to a farm on the Riviera, where he grew flowers for the London market. He volunteered for the air service, however, at the beginning of the war.

DESTROY TURKISH PATROL.

Russians Also Say They Broke Through Enemy's Lines.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—An official communication, dealing with the operations in the Caucasus, issued today by the Russian War Office, says:

In the coastal district the night of the 19th we destroyed a Turkish patrol, one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the River Arkhave, breaking through the Turkish lines.

In the direction of Olti a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by our fire.

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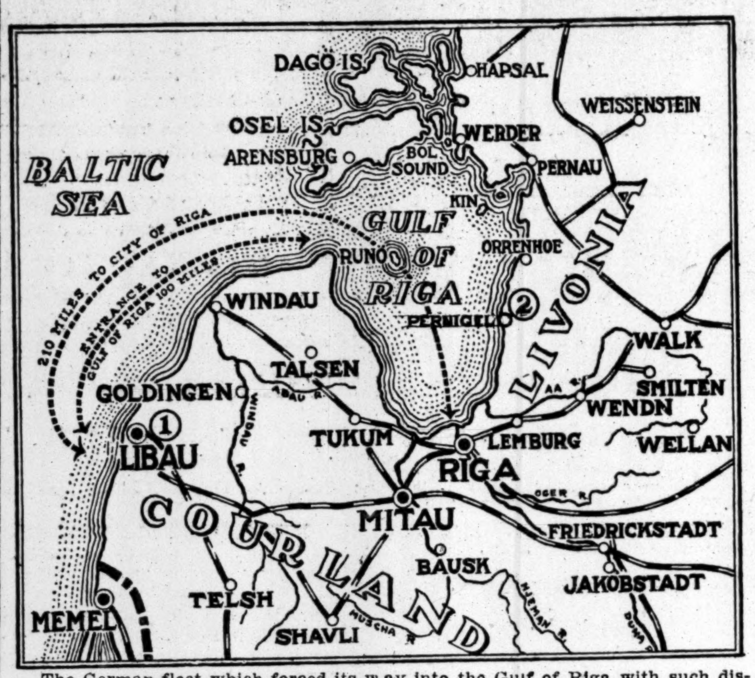
Where the German Fleet Met With Disaster



The German fleet which forced its way into the Gulf of Riga with such disastrous consequences to it set out from the captured port of Libau, (1,) which has been made the base of German naval operations in the Baltic. Pernigel, (2,) where four barges filled with German troops were captured and the soldiers all killed when they attempted to land, is about 35 miles north of Riga.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT KAISER'S FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

troops. The Russian militia, scarcely needing the assistance of artillery, destroyed the troops and captured the barges.

There are great manifestations of joy in the streets of Petrograd tonight. Crowds are besieging the Admiralty to learn the latest news. Information tonight is to the effect that the blow struck by our Baltic fleet is of such gravity that it will compel the enemy to revise their project for the co-operation of their land and sea forces, and will probably lead to the abandonment of further developments around Riga.

JOY IN PETROGRAD.

Naval Victory and Bettering Situation Raises Hopes of Russia.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The statement made in the Duma tonight by the President of the Chamber, M. Rodzianko, that the German fleet had been defeated at Riga, with the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke and three other cruisers and seven torpedo boats, elicited unbounded enthusiasm and was accompanied by touching scenes. The Deputies mutually congratulated one another.

The news spread through the city and the people gathered at the newspaper offices, awaiting the hanging out of the official bulletin concerning the battle. The people regard the victory as the turning of the tide in favor of Russia.

The effect of the destruction of a German vessel of the dreadnought class by a British submarine will, it is expected here, have a beneficial political result and tend to dissipate largely the cloud of discontent over the apparent inaction of the Western allies. While the Russian Government and the military and naval authorities have a complete understanding with those in authority in the allied countries, it has been and still is impossible to take the people entirely into their confidence.

The naval successes, combined with favorable news from the Dardanelles, the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy, the reported clearing of the diplomatic atmosphere in the Balkans and Foreign Minister Sazanoff's categorical denial that there is the slightest foundation for the undercurrent talk of a separate peace on the part of Russia, is expected to react beneficially for the military operations.

The retention of the Bialystok Railway and three-fourths of the Niemen River in Russian hands and the firmness of the whole Russian line under the most recent attacks inspires confidence in the military authorities that the darkest hour has passed.

MARVELS AT GERMAN DEFEAT.

British Naval Critic Says Russian Victory Is Morally Enormous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily News naval expert, commenting on the defeat of the German fleet at Riga, says:

"The work of the Russian fleet in the war, fighting against odds of at least ten to one, had already compelled our admiration, but this latest piece of news far surpasses anything we had any right to expect. The German navy has suffered no more serious reverse than that now recorded from Petrograd.

"The Moltke was a 22,640-ton battle cruiser, a sister ship to the Goeben, armed with ten eleven-inch guns, and she is the first of the dreadnoughts officially stated to have been lost in the war. The three cruisers lost were in all probability modern vessels, for old craft would hardly have been used in conjunction with such a vessel as the Moltke.

"In view of the lack of details it would be unprofitable to speculate as to the manner of the destruction of the ships. It is sufficient for the moment to know that they have gone. When fuller details come to hand it may also be explained how our allies managed to exterminate the men on board the four huge barges that were attempting to land them at Pernigel and yet to capture the ships.

"The destruction of the German ships and men is the most satisfactory feature from a material point of view, especially as the Russians do not seem to have suffered in the process; but morally and strategically nothing could be more satisfactory than the forced abandonment of the Gulf of Riga by the Germans. From available information it is known that they had brought large forces to bear there, and the Russians have told us that the defense was left to mines and minor ships of war.

"The Russian triumph is, therefore, not only materially great but morally enormous, and no one will rejoice in their success more than the officers and men of the British Navy."

Operations Began Two Weeks Ago.

The German fleet, which had been operating against the Gulf of Riga since Aug. 8, was reported a few days ago to consist of nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and mine sweepers. The official reports have credited this fleet with sinking two gunboats—the Sivutch and Koreets—and one destroyer and damaging two destroyers. It was announced officially in London on Saturday that a British submarine had sunk a cruiser in the Baltic.

The Moltke was a battle cruiser and a sister ship of the famous cruiser Goeben, which was turned over to Turkey by German after she had eluded the British Mediterranean fleet at the beginning of the war, and since has been damaged several times in engagements with Russian warships. The latest report of the Goeben a few days ago referred to her as having been torpedoed in the Black Sea by a British submarine.

The Moltke was 610 feet long, with a displacement of 22,640 tons and a speed of 28½ knots. She was completed in 1912 and carried ten 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch, and twelve 3.4-inch guns. In addition she had four 20-inch torpedo tubes, and was said to have cost more than $12,000,000. The Moltke visited this country shortly after being commissioned, to return the visit to Kiel of the American battleship squadron that made the trip around the world. She carried a complement of 1,107 officers and men. She first became noted in the war when she was in battle with the British North Sea fleet last January, in the engagement in which the German cruiser Blücher was sunk.

Two of the Russian vessels lost were the Sivutch and Koreets, sister ships, of 875 tons displacement. These were 218 feet long, 36 feet beam, and were armed with two 4.7 and four three-inch guns. They each carried a crew of 140 officers and men, and the Russian statement said that the loss of life was small.

Makes 23 German Vessels Lost.

The loss of the Molke makes a total of twenty-three German cruisers that have been sunk or destroyed by the British and allied fleets. The first cruiser lost was the Magdeburg, a vessel of 4,550 tons, which was run ashore on the Gulf of Finland on Aug. 27, 1914, and destroyed by the guns of the Russians. On the day after, the Koeln, of 100 tons less displacement; the Mainz, of the same tonnage, and the Ariadne, of 2,660 tons, all protected cruisers, were sunk by the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty in the battle off the Bight of Heligoland. On Sept. 13, the Hela, a protected cruiser of 2,040 tons, was sunk by a British submarine in the North Sea.

Then, in November, 1914, the Yorck, an armored cruiser of 9,050 tons, was sunk off the coast of Scotland by a mine; the Cormoran, a gunboat of 1,650 tons, was sunk off Tsing-tao by the Japanese; the Geier, a sister ship of the Cormoran, was interned in Honolulu sooner than face destruction by the Japanese fleet, which was waiting for her outside the harbor, where she had been making repairs; and the cruiser Emden, after a long career as a commerce destroyer, was run ashore and sunk, on Nov. 8, on Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, after being defeated by the Australian armored cruiser Sydney.

During December, 1914, the German losses were greater than during any other period of the war. The armored cruiser Friedrich Karl, of 9,050 tons, was reported sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea on Nov. 30, and the report was confirmed early in December. Then came the battle off the Falkland Islands, when the fleet under Vice Adbiral Sturdee sunk the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig. The Scharnhorst was an armored cruiser of 11,000 tons; the Gneisenau, an armored cruiser of the same tonnage; the Nürnberg, a protected cruiser of 3,450 tons, and the Leipzig, a protected cruiser of about 200 tons less displacement.

During December the Köenigsberg, a protected cruiser of 3,348 tons, was reported lost, but this was later contradicted when she escaped from British cruisers and took refuge in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, where she was destroyed by British river monitors on July 4 last.

The Bluecher, an armored cruiser of 15,500 tons, was sunk in action with the fleet under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty on Jan. 24 last in the North Sea. The following day the Gazelle, a protected cruiser of 2,645 tons, was sunk in the North Sea, and on March 14 the Dresden, a protected cruiser of 3,600 tons, was caught by the British cruiser fleet consisting of the Glasgow, Orama, and Kent, and was sunk off Juan Fernandez Island, on the coast of Chile.

Not counting the three smaller cruisers counted lost in the Riga battle, the German Navy has lost vessels totaling more than 120,485 tons to date.

TURKS LOST 27,000 IN SUVLA FIGHT

British Advance and Cutting of Their Dardanelles Communications Described.

EXECUTED BY A RUSE

Expecting an Attack on the Asiatic Coast, Turks Failed to Oppose the Landing.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following dispatch concerning the recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula:

"Details which I have been able to obtain here show that the landing at Suvla Bay was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during the war. The battle which followed the highly successful disembarkation was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary battles yet fought for the possession of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

"The point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the coast line as far south as Point Baba. The demonstrations made by us had strengthened their belief in our intention. Never in military operations before has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy as to the Allies' plan was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from several bases, each unknown to the others.

"That dark-night scene on Suvla Bay may be better imagined than described. Every description of ship was there, packed full of soldiers, composing the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country. The navy took charge of the landing, and hardly had the anchors found a resting place in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats, pinnaces, launches, &c., were making swiftly and silently for the shore in the pale light of the crescent moon. Every soldier carried three days' rations, as well as intrenching tools.

"As the men landed they formed up and advanced in both sides of what the map gives as Salt Bay, but which during the burning days of Summer is a heat-baked, salt-crusted, uneven desert.

"Daylight came, and still the work was proceeding with the greatest possible speed. Artillery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore, and still no opposition was experienced. Unlike the experience at Sedd-el-Bahr and Gaba Tepe, the warships were silent, and for twenty-four hours operations were carried out without a single shot from a big gun or rifle being fired.

"The northern section of the great force moved forward in a northeasterly direction and the southern section in a southeasterly direction toward the left of the Anzac lines. The only Turks on the spot, an observation post of fifty men, surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were six miles inland. The enemy had during the day received information of our surprising coup, and their forces were rushed to the spot that night.

"The second night saw an extraordinarily weird picture. Turks and British had come to within striking distance of each other, and both feverishly began preparations respectively to effect and oppose a further advance.

"Here and there little battles were fought. Bodies of Turks would sometimes rush out in an endeavor to obtain more time for the construction of their line. The the British soldiers would drop their intrenching tools and wipe out the attackers in silence with the bayonet. Then, again, our men, leaving behind spades and axes and wirecutters, would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihilate some group of the enemy, and so would return to work on their own ground.

"During darkness it was estimated that the Turks brought up no fewer than 70,000 men, and with the morning light on the second morning the terrific battle began.

The scene of this struggle was beyond effective help from the ships, but a strong force of artillery had been landed and placed, in position. The Turks threw strong bodies of troops against several points of our new line. They were driven back, and then the British replied with counterattacks. The heat during the day was great, and the utmost determination and high courage were called for, but never for a moment did the British belie their splendid reputation.

Often the only protection was a stunted bush or small boulder, and here and there small groups of men were lying dead with mounds of used cartridges beside them. It was costly work, especially for the Turks, despite their numerical superiority and the advantage they had by holding higher ground.

"All day long the two lines turned and twisted, twisted and turned again, but neither broke. Our artillery did magnificent work; the machine guns were particularly deadly. The sandy ravines, scantily covered with stunted grass, were often quickly transformed into veritable fortress, raked and reraked with ferocious fire, taken and retaken with stupendous courage. The Turks in mass formation, on more than one occasion penetrated to the trenches where our men were digging, and fighting with spades and bayonets ensued.

"Often in these mêlées rifles were fired at a distance of inches, and hand grenades were used with awful effect. Thick clouds of choking dust, thrown up by the struggle, added enormously to the hardships experienced by these heroic soldiers.

"Night came again—the third night bringing the relief of coolness, but little rest. The trench diggers worked stolidly on, while attack after attack was launched by the enemy and beaten off with hideous losses for him.

"The morning of Sunday saw the British line unbroken and strengthened. All the men were weary, but ready and alert for more. Then came a heavy attack on the enemy's left flank, by which they were routed in disorder and with exceptionally severe losses.

"Meanwhile, during the whole course of these operations the Australians and New Zealanders to the south had been heavily engaged, and the attack from the Suvla forces on their left and the Anzac forces on their left was so successful that a junction was effected, bringing into being a twelve-mile continuous battle line. Through this line passes one of the main routes for the suply of the Turkish forces now facing the allied troops in the south of the peninsula. The communications of the Turks are therefore seriously threatened. The other road, to the east, is an inferior artery of supply, and even this is now under a fire of artillery on our new line, which can also sweep Bokali Derea Valley, stretching away east and south from the middle of the peninsula inland from Suvla and Anzac to the Dardanelles near Nagara on the Narrows.

"The Turks, who fought with the utmost gallantry, lost at least 27,000 men, four times as meny as our own losses. The way in which the Turkish forces rushed to the spot and the nature of the mountainous country in front of our positions auger further stiff fighting before we can throw a line astride the peninsula line which would cut off the Southern Turkish army altogether.

"Whether the enemy can be bottled up so or whether they will avoid it by retreat remains to be seen, in any event, an important step has been taken in the long and costly struggle on the peninsula."

KAISER THANKS MEN AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Continued from Page 1.

ance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk. The Austro-German forces are across the rivers and roads both north and south of this fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, intends to defend it or to fall further back.

For the moment he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this may be only with rear guards which have been detailed to inflict as much loss as possible on the invaders and delay their progress.

Petrograd Says Lines Hold.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The following official communication has been made public:

Our land front is firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk. Toward the west there has been fighting on parts of the same front. The situation in the region of Vilkomir also is without essential change.

Toward the west of Kochevary our troops continued to hold during Friday and Saturday the persistent offensive of the enemy.

On the left bank of the middle Niemen and the upper Bobr there is no change. The disposition of our troops near Ossowetz, on the lower Bobr, the upper Narew, along the Bielsk, Wysoka, Brest-Litovsk Railway, and along the right bank of the Bug remains almost stationary.

Since Friday evening the enemy has continued to exert obstinate pressure in the region of Bielsk and from Vladoya to Pothta, but he has been held by our counterattacks.

In Galicia there is no change in the situation.

There has been no direct news from Novo Georgievsk since Friday. The latest information from there, furnished by our aviators, shows that toward nightfall of Friday the situation of the fortress had become so difficult that there was no reason to hope for further resistance on the part of the garrison.

Many More Russians Captured.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—The army of General von Eichhorn has made further progress east and south of Kovno. In capturing by storm a position north of Zuwinta Lake, 750 Russians were taken prisoner. The number of Russian prisoners taken in battles west of Tykocin has been increased to more than 1,100. The army of General von Gallwitz is penetrating further south of the Narew and has crossed the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk Railway. During the last two days 13 officers and more than 3,550 men were taken prisoner.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Fighting victoriously, this group crossed the Kleshtshele-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk Railway yesterday. German troops drove the opposing forces, which again had attained a foothold, out of their positions early today. More than 3,000 prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Attacks, of German and Austro-Hungarian troops on branches of the Koterkakulva and the Bug above Ogrodniki, as well as those below the Krsna, are progressing. On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk there has been no news. Battles near and north of Piszca and north and east of Vladova continue.

VIENNA, Aug. 22, (via London.)—This official statement was given out here tonight:

The troops under General Koeyess again have repulsed the enemy from several positions across the railway on the line Brest-Litovsk-Sielsk. The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in renewed fighting near Wysoka-Litovsk gained ground. Here and west of Brest-Litovsk and Vladova the advance of the Allies is meeting with severe resistance.

Between Vladimir-Volynski (east of Lublin) and Czernowitz (Bukowina) the situation is unchanged.

FORCES RUSSIA FACES.

Forty Per Cent. of German and Seventy Per Cent. of Austrian Army

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—"The German forces on the Russian front have been continually on the increase up to a few days ago, and it is known that the number of German army corps here now is at least 35 or 40 per cent. of their entire forces, while Austria-Hungary has more than 70 per cent. of her available men facing the Russians," says a semi-official statement given out here tonight. The announcement continues:

"The total of the enemy's infantry fighting the Russians constitutes more than half of all their mobilized forces. This compares with about 38 per cent. in the early stages of the war.

"The number of the German infantry on the Russian front has increased 400 per cent. and the German cavalry has increased 900 per cent. These figures show conclusively the immense forces with which Russia has had to contend for the past four months."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The military correspondent of The Times in discussing the situation in the eastern theatre of war says it seems probable that Germany has a million and a half men on the Russian fronts, not counting the forces remaining in Galicia or held in general reserve.

The direction of the whole mighty movement in this zone is in the hands of General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff of the German Army, the correspondent states.

20,000 CAPTURED AT KOVNO.

15,000 Unarmed Russian Reservists Said to Have Escaped.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Although definite figures regarding the booty captured at Kovno are not yet at hand, the German main headquarters has announced that the number of prisoners taken was more than 20,000.

"There also was taken," the statement says, "more than 600 cannon, many of which were of a heavy modern type, an enormous quantity of ammunition, innumerable machine guns, searchlight apparatus, motor cars, tires, war material of all kinds, and provisions worth millions of marks.

"It is evident the Russians did not expect Kovno's fall in the near future. They offered a stubborn resistance even after the fall of the fortress. A hundred recruits left behind in the town declared 15,000 unarmed Russian reserves fled from the fortress at the last moment."

WARSAW LITTLE DAMAGED.

American Attache Saw Great Movement of Peasants Back to Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London).—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Berlin, returned today from Warsaw. He entered the city twenty-four hours after its capture by the Germans and remained there while the city was being placed under German administration.

He said the Polish capital was little damaged by the siege and that the population was conducting itself in an orderly manner. Newspapers, which were suspended the first two days after the German occupation, again are being published.

The party of which Colonel Kuhn was a member encountered countless thousands of the farming and peasant population who formerly lived in the country districts west of Warsaw making their way back to ruined villages and homes. This stream of refugees continued to move uninterruptedly for at least ten days, notwithstanding the fact that all the territory between the German Winter lines and Warsaw has been absolutely desolated. In many cases one horse was used to draw what remained of the belongings of as many as thirty persons.

TEUTON LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

Archduke Sends Word Home of the Great Russian Resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Morning Post prints the following from Budapest, dated Aug. 15:

"Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, in an interview with a Hungarian journalist yesterday in Russian Poland, speaking of the difficulties his army has to cope with, said:

"The campaign in Russian Poland is becoming daily more difficult. The Russians, especially the Siberians, are extremely stubborn in their resistance as well as in attacks. My army, the Fourth Austro-Hungarian Army, is opposed by these Siberian units, and this means that in every effort to advance we have to cope with almost superhuman difficulties.

"Whenever we succeed in throwing them out of their positions, they always succeed in retreating into other formidable positions, which they surround with wire entanglements and build out into minor fortifications with incredible quickness.

Please let people know at home that these successes cost us endless sacrifices and great bloodshed."

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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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ARTILLERY BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

French Guns in Violent Exchanges with German Batteries Near Arras.

TWO GERMAN REPULSES

Feeble Attack Near Souchez Thrown Back—Attack on Vosges Positions Fails.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Cannonading has been brisk today on a great part of the western front, particularly in the region of Neuville, north of Arras. Nowhere, however, is any decisive action reported. Last night attacks by the Germans north of Souchez and at Sondernach, in the Vosges, were repulsed by the French.

Following is the French night report:

In Artois, especially in the region of Neuville and Roclincourt, our artillery replied violently to the German batteries, which were remarkably active today. A rather violent artillery duel occurred in the region of Roye, on the plateau of Quennesvières, on the front of Laisne and around Rheims.

In the Argonne, especially at Courtes Chaussées, there have been nothing but struggles between the opposing trenches.

In the Woevre there has been fighting by means of bombs and grenades to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges, in the region of the River Fecht, there has been only cannonading.

The afternoon communiqué from Paris follows:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, a tentative German attack, feebly undertaken, was easily and quickly repulsed. In the region of the Labyrinth the hand-grenade fighting continues.

In the region of Roye there was violent cannonading on both sides.

In the Vosges the enemy attacked our positions on the crest of Sondernach. He was completely repulsed. On the terrain conquered in this region on Aug. 18 we counted 100 German corpses.

The night passed without incident on the rest of the front.

ISSUE NOW IN GUNS, SAYS GENERAL FRENCH

Krupps vs. Birmingham the Word to England—His Men Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily News this morning quotes James O'Grady, M. P., who has just returned from a visit to France, as bringing this message from Sir John French to the people of England:

"My men, man for man, are superior to the Germans in fighting qualities and endurance. My guns are better than the German guns. For instance, my thirteen-inch shell is equivalent to their seventeen-inch. The issue is now one between the Krupps and Birmingham."

Mr. O'Grady went to France with labor colleagues on a mission in connection with the removal of the International Trade Union Bureau from Berlin.

"This mission," he said, "was successful inasmuch as the French trade unionists agreed with England and America as to the desirability of removing the bureau to Switzerland, a neutral country, in order that the international union should after the war continue to operate in its old effective way."

CALLS GERMAN HOPES VAIN.

Pichon Ridicules Attempts to Alienate France from England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Stephen Pichon, who was once French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article in The Sunday Times remarks upon the absence of peace overtures from Germany to England:

"This," he says, "amounts to saying that Great Britain remains in the eyes of the Germans the most hated and most feared of their enemies, and that they consider it useless to attempt to seduce her, since any such manoeuvre is foredoomed to failure.

"I regret that France has not been so well treated, and that certain of the compatriots of Bethmann-Hollweg insult her by supposing her to be capable of being duped by their machinations. This, however, proves nothing against France, but only against the judgment of the subjects of William II. The idea that the French could separate themselves from their allies, sign their own death-warrant, dishonor themselves as the violators of Belgian neutrality have done, betray their brothers in arms, place their necks under the yoke of Germanism—this idea is so insensate that it can only enter into the heads of those who have lost their own common sense.

"One of the most colossal stupidities of which Germans could be the dupes is to suppose that they can succeed in sowing distrust between London and Paris by belittling in their talk the merits of the British army by repeating their ponderous jokes about 'British egoism,' and by rewriting in their own way the history of our ancient rivalries."

MORE GOLD AND BONDS ARRIVE FROM ENGLAND

$1,000,000 in Metal and Large Quantity of American Securities to Pay for War Supplies.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 and American securities in large quantity arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia from Liverpool.

The gold and securities are consigned to New York bankers and are evidently instalments of the great total that is needed to correct the foreign exchange position and re-establish English credit here on a sound basis. It is estimated that Great Britain's current obligations on the war contracts alone in this country amount to nearly half a billion dollars, and gold and securities to that amount, it is expected, will be sent here from London before the English Government attempts to float a war loan in this market.

As the Philadelphia arrived on Sunday, when the banks and Sub-Treasury are closed, there were no bank representatives at the pier to take charge of the treasure, so it had to be left in the steamship's specie room until today. Guards were placed on the pier to prevent any attempt on the part of strangers to approach the ship.

FRENCH GOLD DEPOSITS BIG.

Amount Placed in Bank of France Since June $100,000,000.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The gold deposited in the Bank of France since July 1 yesterday passed the $100,000,000 mark.

CITE BELGIAN NOTES AGAINST POINCARE

Germans Show President Was Blamed for Fostering a Militarist Spirit in France.

SECRET PAPERS OF 1912-13

Minister in Paris Reported That Pichon Admitted Chauvinism Was the Great Danger.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues its Belgian revelations in a special supplement of twenty-one letters from Belgian Ministers in Berlin, Paris, and London to the Belgian Foreign Office. The reports cover the period from Jan. 15, 1912, to June 12, 1913.

Count Lalaing shows the British Government was apparently uneasy at the then recent French Ministerial crisis because disclosures on that occasion apparently proved that the French Prime Minister, Caillaux, unknown to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cabinet, had tried to negotiate with Germany. Count Lalaing thinks this uneasiness of official British circles was quite natural, as they knew that England had tied France's interests to her own, and, therefore, did not wish France to negotiate with Germany. Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, writes on June 28, 1912:

"The English dislike the Germans because they are jealous of their growing industries and trade."

Other reports of the Minister speak constantly of growing Chauvinism in France, for which Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister in Paris, makes President Poincaré largely responsible. Guillaume says in a report on Feb. 14, 1913:

"M. Poincaré is from Lorraine and misses no opportunity to remind France thereof. He was the co-operator and instigator of Millerand's militarist policy."

Guillaume, in a report on Feb. 21, 1913, continues:

"In these troubled times in which Europe is now, the danger lies in the fact that M. Poincaré is holding office. For during his ministry the French militarist and Chauvinist instincts have been awakened, wherein M. Poincaré's hand was visible."

In a report on March 3 Guillaume continues in the same strain, saying:

"Daily I notice French public opinion growing more skeptical and Chauvinistic. One meets nothing but people saying that an early war with Germany is certain and inevitable."

In a report April 16, 1913, Guillaume quotes Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in his own admission to Guillaume of the dangerous growth of French Chauvinism. He said:

"We are dominated by an ever growing spirit of Chauvinism, which I regret, and which should be suppressed."

Guillaume in a report on April 17, 1913, thinks it necessary to take measures to stop the growth of Chauvinism, which, as he points out, had been furthered by the French Government since the Agadir incident and the formation of the Poincaré-Millerand-Delcassé Ministry.

Finally Guillaume in a report on June 12, 1913, touching upon the new French law providing for the increase of military service to three years, says:

"The burden of that law will be so great that the people will protest and that France will either have to give up the race, which she will not do, or wage a war within a very short time. For those who have brought France to that state the responsibility will be grave."

Other reports speak of the danger of Pan-Slavism to European peace. Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister to Berlin, reporting on Oct. 24, 1912, refers to the words of the French Ambassador in Berlin:

"The French Berlin Ambassador repeatedly told me the greatest danger for the maintenances of European peace lay in the undisciplined policy of the Russian diplomatists in foreign countries. They are all ardent Pan-Slavists, and they are largely to be made responsible for present events. Regarding Russia's influence on the Balkan States, Beyens on March 18, 1913, reports:

"Representatives of the Balkan States in Berlin today do not deny the close ties by which their Governments are tightly and permanently bound to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, which alone was informed on their federation."

In this connection, Beyens reporting on the Skutari incident on April 4, 1913, says:

"The Serbian Government would not have gone ahead for six months without heeding Austro-Hungarian threats unless it had not been backed up and incited by M. von Hartwig, the Russian Minister and diplomat from the Iswolski school. The increase of the German army in 1913, Beyens thinks, was necessitated and justified by circumstances for German self defense." Lalaing, reporting on this subject from London, writes on Feb. 24, 1913:

"The British press of course tries to put the blame on Germany, but at the London Foreign Office I found a more just and quieter conception of the situation. The increase of the German army is not considered a provocation, but a confession that the military situation has been rendered worse by events and required improvement."

Likewise Guillaume reports on Feb. 19, 1913, that "the French Minister of Foreign Affairs did not regard the German military increase as a hostile act, but as a safety measure for the future."

Writing on the German Kaiser and statesmen, Beyens says on Nov. 30, 1913:

"There can be no doubt that the Kaiser, Chancellor, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs are ardent admirers of peace. Whatever may be the plans of the von Kiderlen-Wächter, it is certain that he firmly intends to avoid a European conflagration."

BELGIANS DENY CHARGES.

Not Belgian Civilians, but French Troops Defended Dinant, the Reply.

HAVRE, Aug. 22.—The Belgian Government has issued an official reply to the German White Book, which was published the latter part of May, and in which, as the Belgian authorities put it, Germany seeks to justify by law the reprisals and "atrocities committed at Dinant on Aug. 23 and 24, 1914."

The Belgian reply produces evidence intended to show that, contrary to assertions made in the White Book, it was French soldiers and not the civil population of Dinant who established on both banks of the Meuse River the defenses which the German troops found at Dinant, and that it was French troops who fired on German patrols between Aug. 15 and 22. The French Captain commanding these troops attests that the civil population took no part in the encounter.

AID FOR BELGIAN DOCTORS.

American Physicians Have Collected $7,779 for Stricken Families.

Destitute Belgian physicians and their families have received 3,252 standard boxes of food from the Committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession, according to a report just made by the Treasurer of the committee, Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway. To date the contributions of the American physicians and surgeons have amounted to $7,779.84. The funds are devoted not only to the relief of families whose heads were called to the military hospitals, but to those of physicians whose practice was practically ruined by the war.

FORD TO START PEACE CAMPAIGN

Says He Will Devote His Wealth to Fighting Against All War.

HE SCORES PREPAREDNESS

Asserts Movement for Stronger Forces Here Tends to Involve Nation in Militarism.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug 22.—Denouncing the advocates of military preparedness as instigators of a movement tending to lead the United States into the path of militarism and eventually to involve this country in war, Henry Ford, in a lengthy statement today announced his intention of using his wealth in a campaign for universal peace.

Evidently referring to the enrollment of Thomas A. Edison as a member of the new board to suggest and pass upon inventions calculated to strengthen the American Navy, Mr. Ford said:

"They have called in Thomas Edison to help their war plans. Let me say that Thomas Edison never has used, and, in my opinion, never will use his great brain to make anything that would destroy human life or human property. He could destroy nothing. His mind is a constructive mechanism that abhors destruction, and war is destruction. He is a man of peace, for he realizes the true meaning of war—wanton, unnecessary, and unreasoning destruction, death and disruption of all that peace has builded."

In the course of his statement Mr. Ford declared:

"I will do anything in my power to prevent murderous, wasteful war in America and the whole world; to fight this spirit which is now felt in the free and peaceful air of the United States, the spirit of militarism, mother to the cry of 'preparedness'—preparedness, the root of all war.

Will Build No Peace Palaces.

"I have prospered much, but I am ready to give much to end this constant, wasteful 'preparation.' Not by building palaces of peace, not by inspiring fearful peace by powerful armament, but by teaching the men, women, and children of America that war does not threaten us, that war will not reach us, that the fullness of peace is their inheritance, not the burden of militarism, with its heavy hand that curbs liberty, and its foul sustenance upon the blood, the labor, and the toil-earned happiness and goods of the workers.

"This I will make a world work, for all the world cries for peace, and there can be no peace while there remains one set of these militaristic parasites who encourage war and who damn all whose idea of patriotism and love of their fellow man does not call for arming brother against brother.

"I confess I do not know how it is best to undertake this work in an organized manner. I realize it is a vast undertaking. Yet I want to see this Nation and all the nations of the earth nourishing that feeling already deeply implanted in the minds and hearts of millions that is expressed in the words: 'We do not want war. We will not have war. We will not have among us the breeders of war, be they men who cry out that the enemy seeks and we must prepare for him, or be they only those who would dazzle with the false glory that has been the cloak of murder for centuries.'

"I shall expect the sneers and condemnation of those whose business is war and of those who profit by war. But I can weigh against this the feeling for peace and against war and the spirit that brings war which, I know, burns in the hearts of the masses the world over, and in this I shall feel that I am right.

"I shall raise my voice in no controversy with those who cry out that such peace would bring destruction upon us by martial nations, but who really mean that they would have peace by enforcing their will upon others with cannon and whose constant cry of 'prepare' cloaks their damnable aims. The very thought of such men and such ideas cannot but bring the strongest words of condemnation and reproach from any man.

Bad Example for Latin America.

"The building of armament by the United States is not only a waste of itself and a war-breeding policy, it is worse still, it is an example that the nations of Latin America and all the world has followed, adding the burden and the danger to the peoples in those lands.

"The isolation of the United States is a perfect safeguard against an invasion, and if this fact would not prevent a landing of hostile armies the very vastness of the country and the enormous population would make the attempt futile. We are neither Aztecs nor East Indians.

"The writers of military treatises showing how Jauan, or Germany, or any other nation could invade the United States under the guise of history and 'military probabilities' are trying to fill the minds of the people with fear by the use of their high-sounding nonsense—that is what the whole thing is—nonsense. It is a good joke to see these big business men, now in the newspapers, spending a few weeks vacation learning the art of soldiering. I wonder if they are really frightened by the stories.

"The pity of it is that this same war talk is allowed to take up the columns of magazines and newspapers that could be used toward the inspiration of peace.

"The advice of militarists on the needs of a vast army is about the same as the advice of a group of professional gamblers would be in the framing of the civil laws. The only difference is that the former would gamble with human lives and the peace and prosperity of the nation. They plead for 'national honor,' when they mean 'personal glorification' or 'blood money.'

"The present war's end will, I believe and hope, see the end of the military spirit and the military caste of Europe; the death of the military in Germany, and those same workers who are today performing wonders of arms against the whole of Europe under the eyes of an Emperor and a Fatherland will be the very ones who will end that reign of militarism.

"I could today make vast sums from warfare if I so chose, but it would be better to die a pauper than that anything I have helped to make, or that any thought, word, or act of mine should be used for the furtherance of this slaughter.

"If I can see the world—and America is the brain of the world, and the brain the guide of all—moving toward that day when war shall cease, when nations shall not burden the workers with huge armaments and then destroy the workers with those very armaments, I shall be content to end my days where I began—a humble worker in a peaceful world."

PLANS AFOOT TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS HERE

New Company Would Establish Sweden-America Service—Norwegians Also Interested.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—A message from Hamburg, Germany, states that a company called the "Sweden-America Line" is being formed to carry on passenger trade between New York and Swedish ports with German ships now idle in American ports.

Delegates of the new concern are negotiating with German companies for the purcahse of ships, it is said. The capital of the new concern is given as 10,000,000 kroner, (about $2,500,000,) of which 8,000,000 kroner has been subscribed.

The Norwegian-Bergenske Steamship Company also has appropriated 3,000,000 kroner to purchase German steamships in America, it is stated.

PICKS HARDEST EXILE FOR BRESHKOVSKAYA

Czar to Send Aged Revolutionist to Hamlet 750 Miles North of Yakutsk.

CHILMARK, Mass., Aug. 22.—Not Yakutsk, reckoned the least desirable of Siberian exile settlements, but Bulun, 750 miles further north, last outpost on the icy frontier of the north pole, is to be the abode of Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, known as "the Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," according to a letter received by Alice Stone Blackwell from one of Mme. Breshkovskaya's most trusted friends and made public today. A previous letter, received on Aug. 14 last from Mme. Breshkovskaya herself, contained the news that she was to be sent to Yakutsk.

It now develops, according to latest information, that the noted exile's stay in Yakutsk is to be preliminary to her banishment to the far North. She was recently sent to Yakutsk for trying to escape from a prison in Siberia where she had been sent for life.

Bulun, which is near the mouth of the Lena River, in 70.40 north latitude, is made up of a hamlet of fifteen Indian huts, a post of Cossacks, and a Russian church. Only two political exiles have been sent there, it is said, in the last twenty years. Both were men. Mme. Breshkovskaya is 71 years old and is losing her sight.

For seven months of the year Bulun is cut off by arctic snows from communication, even by post, with the outside world.

CHOLERA NEAR BERLIN.

Bathing Places Close After Shipworkers Are Stricken.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that the bathing places on the river near Berlin have been closed by the police, owing to several cases of cholera among ship workers in Brandenburg Province.

The paper says that the lakes around Berlin have been contaminated and that energetic measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the cholera.

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ITALIAN AIRMEN RAID ASSOVITZA AGAIN

Invaders Carry Their Lines Further Forward in Several Sectors of Battle Front.

ROME, Aug 22.—Continued progress of the Italian offensive on various sectors of the battle line, the repulse of a fierce Austrian counterattack in the Carso region, and another raid on the Austrian aerodrome at Assovitza, in the course of which sixty bombs were dropped, is reported in the official statement issued today from General Headquarters. The statement reads:

In the Monte Maggio zone, to the northwest of Arsiero, the enemy's artillery swept the positions newly conquered by our troops. Nevertheless we managed to extend still further the ground we had occupied.

In the upper Boite we have taken several enemy trenches at the head of the Travenanzes valley, and made prisoners, the number of which is not known exactly. Our troops also drove away the enemy's patrols posted in the midst of the rocks of Monte Cristallo and extended our line as far as Bresta Bianca.

Enemy artillery has opened fire on the houses of Cortina D'Ampezza, causing some damage.

In the upper Rienz the enemy made attacks against our more advanced positions, but was repulsed.

On the Carso front our lines have progressed slightly also and our troops have taken a strong trench and made ninety-seven prisoners, two of whom were officers. We captured an armored machine gun. The enemy then concentrated a violent fire against that part of our line, following it with an assault. The attackers were repulsed by our fire and then, by repeated bayonet charges, were driven off and pursued.

Our aeroplanes repeated yesterday morning their raid on the enemy's aerodrome at Assovitza, on which they dropped sixty bombs, causing considerable damage. Our squadron, notwithstanding its audacity, and despite the fact that it was subjected to the usual fire of the enemy's anti-aerial guns, returned untouched.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—Telegrams from the Austrian southern front dated Thursday state that the Italians are making vigorous attacks along the whole Carinthian front and that their artillery fire is becoming more and more intense. They are constantly attempting to storm Austrian advance posts with both large and small detachments, making specially determined attacks in the Kern region.

The foggy weather also encouraged them to send large forces to Ploeckenraum and Kleinpal. These forces succeeded in penetrating the Austrian outposts, but after fierce fighting the Italians were driven back.

Italians Bombard Gorizia.

VIENNA, Aug. 22, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

From Doberdo a vigorous artillery bombardment was reopened yesterday against the high plateau of Carso. A Bersaglieri attack against Monte dei Busti collapsed before our fire close to our position. An Italian attack against the northwestern portion of the high plateau, which was carried out on a broad front, was partly repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting and partly arrested by our artillery.

With field and heavy gun fire across our positions, the enemy in the course of the afternoon bombarded some parts of Gorizia. Renewed attacks against our positions north of Sele and a night attack against an Isonzo bridge west of Tolmino failed, with heavy enemy losses. At some points in the district of Flitsch and on the Carinthian frontier there have been artillery combats.

On the Tyrolean frontier two Italian battalions twice attacked the mountain passes east of Tresassi after artillery preparation for twenty hours. They were repulsed. They lost 300 dead and a great number of wounded. The bombardment against the Folgaria, Lavaronne and Tonale group continues with undiminished strength.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN AGREE ON EXCHANGE

Ribot and McKenna Plan How to Handle Financial Problem Raised Here.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Alexander Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferred today at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

They discussed and agreed upon concerted action with regard to exchange on the United States and other financial questions affecting the Allies.

Another meeting will be held at London shortly, at which Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, will be present.

NEW YORKER DIES IN WAR.

Fighter with Canadian Troops Was a Gas Victim.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 22.—Private Joseph Martin of New York, a member of the Twenty-eighth Battalion of the Canadian contingent, died on Aug. 15 of gas poisoning, and Private James Dickson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a member of the First Battalion, is reported as wounded and missing since June 15, in a casualty list issued here late tonight by the Militia Department.

FRANCE EXPECTS NEW CRISIS

Unless Premier Viviani Countenances Criticism of Millerand.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—All the morning papers discussed guardedly the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies set for Thursday, at which time, it is expected, Premier Viviani will personally give the explanations demanded by the Deputies concerning the conduct of the war. The papers express the opinion that if the Premier holds to his resolution that the Cabinet shall stand or fall together, not allowing the singling out of any one Minister for attack, a crisis may be expected.

In place of its usual criticisms on the sanitary service for the army, the newspaper L'Homme Enchainé, published by Georges Clemenceau, today leaves a two and a quarter column blank space which is headed "For the Wounded," and signed "G. Clemenceau."

PRESIDENT MAY SEND BERNSTORFF HOME

Continued from Page 1.

the establishment of an adequate reserve army, have been considered. The Administration is accredited with an intention to ask Congress to authorize the expenditure of $500,000,000 to carry out the plans for national defense which the President will propose.

Diplomatic Break Likely.

Additional information concerning opinion in Administration circles all goes to support the understanding that there will be a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, should a full investigation convince President Wilson and his advisers that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and without justification.

Realizing the seriousness of the matter, however, the President will have all the obtainable facts at hand before proceeding to put his policy into execution. No doubt appears to remain in the minds of officials that no warning was given to the Arabic by the German submarine; that she was making no attempt to escape when she was torpedoed; that she was not under convoy of British warships at the time she was attacked, and that she made no attempt to ram the German submarine, which, in fact, was not seen by those on the Arabic at any time, according to all the statements sent to the State Department officially and made by survivors of the disaster to newspaper correspondents.

In these circumstances, only one course appears to be open to the Administration, and that is to take some positive action that will mark its resentment of the continued violations of the rights of American citizens engaged in peaceful travel. According to information obtained at the State Department, the Government will not act until Germany has had a fair chance to explain or to disavow the sinking of the Arabic. The expectation here is that the evidence desired by the President and the Secretary of State will be in their hands within a few days and instructions will then be cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make inquiries at the Imperial Foreign Office as to whether the German Government has anything to communicate to this Government in regard to the attack on the White Star steamship.

Walter H. Page, Ambassador at London, cabled the positive statement today that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. This information had been received previously by the department from the Vice Consul at Queenstown, and the message from Ambassador Page served to emphasize its truth.

The affidavits of passengers of the Arabic, which Ambassador Page was supposed to have cabled from London yesterday, have not reached the State Department. It was said at the department that Secretary Lansing had given orders that messages containing information from passengers concerning the disaster should be furnished to the press as soon as received. Up to this time the information that has come to the department from the embassy in London and the Vice Consul in Queenstown is extremely meagre. This causes surprise, but no explanation is offered. The State Department is anxious to clear up several points connected with the loss of the White Star liner, and no move by President Wilson is expected until this information has been received.

Cabinet Members Away.

Whether there will be a meeting of the Cabinet before the President's policy is put into action is not known outside of the inner official circle. The next regular meeting day for the Cabinet is Tuesday, but as two regular Cabinet days have passed since President Wilson's recent return to Washington without a session being held, there is nothing to indicate that the President will summon his official advisers to the White House day after tomorrow.

Very few Cabinet officers are in town, although most of them are near enough to reach Washington within twenty-four hours. Secretary Daniels sailed from Washington last Friday for a two-weeks' cruise on the Dolphin, and it was understood when he went away that there was no immediate prospect that he would be recalled to Washington before the expiration of the fortnight, which his physician advised him to spend quietly.

There are several methods sanctioned by practice and precedent that might be pursued by the United States in showing resentment of the course of Germany. The least of these would be the withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard without, however, severing diplomatic relations. As a mark of its disapproval of the failure of the Federal Government to cause the punishment of those guilty of having lynched Italian subjects at New Orleans in March, 1891—the so-called Mafia lynchings—the Italian Government withdrew Baron Fava, its Minister in Washington, and left here a Chargé d'Affaires, who continued to transact ordinary business. The diplomatic relations of the two Governments were not interrupted. When the United States paid an indemnity to Italy for the benefit of the families of the Italians, Baron Fava was returned to his post in this country.

Dismissal of Bernstorff.

A more emphatic step would be the dismissal of the German Ambassador in the United States, in addition to the withdrawal of the Ambassador at Berlin. This also might be done without a severance of diplomatic relations. It would amount to a strong mark of this Government's disapproval of the sinking of the Arabic. A complete severance of diplomatic relations would be the next most positive step. Not only would the American Ambassador in Berlin be withdrawn and the German Ambassador in Washington be dismissed—which means ordered to leave the country—but all the officers and attachés of the American Embassy in Berlin would return to the United States and the German Embassy staff in Washington would be sent out of the country with Count von Bernstorff.

In this contingency, the care of American interests in German territory would be turned over to some neutral nation. German interests in the United States would be looked after by the diplomatic representatives of a Government maintaining an embassy or legation here, possibly by Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally in the European war. The United States has no quarrel with Austria-Hungary, but it would have the right to refuse to permit the Ambassador of that Government to care for German interests in the United States.

The complete severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States could be accomplished without the withdrawal of Consular officers or the suspension of Consular functions. When Huerta dismissed Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, and directed Señor Algara, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, to demand his passports and leave this country, American Consular officers remained in Mexico and Mexican Consular officers remained in the United States and continued to perform their duties, as they have to this day in spite of the fact that diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States have not been resumed. If, in addition to the severance of diplomatic relations, Consular functions should be suspended, there would be a complete break in the relations of the United States and Germany. Such a condition is most frequently preliminary to war, and when it is not immediately preliminary, it is likely to lead to hostilities.

Cabinet Call in Doubt.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson remained at the White House today only long enough to eat his meals. He showed a desire to get away from his usual surroundings and to avoid discussions of the sinking of the Arabic. During the morning he attended church and heard the clergyman pray that he might have divine guidance in the present crisis. After church he went for a motor ride and later in the afternoon rode again. He saw no callers.

The President will decide tomorrow whether a Cabinet meeting will be called for Tuesday, but tonight it seemed improbable that the Cabinet members would be summoned before final reports on the Arabic disaster were received. Secretary Lansing, Attorney General Gregory, and Postmaster General Burleson were the only members in the city today, although most of the other Cabinet officers were near enough to reach Washington in twenty-four hours.

Telegrams received at the White House bearing on the Arabic expressed varying opinion. Some of the senders advised drastic action, others counseled patience, and practically all expressed confidence in the President.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is being generally discussed as the step that is to follow determination that the sinking of the Arabic was deliberately unfriendly to the United States. Whether such an action would be taken without first consulting Congress is a matter of speculation. There are some identified with the Administration who believe that Congress should be called together before anything is done that might lead to war.

SUBMARINE IN AMBUSH AS SHE SANK ARABIC

Hid Behind the Hulk of the Dunsley as Liner Approached, Say Freighter's Men.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, which was torpedoed by a German submarine just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the under-water craft hid behind the Dunsley's hulk in wait for the larger vessel. The survivors said they had been ordered off their ship and were in lifeboats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic.

When the liner came close enough to make an attack possible, the submarine submerged, went around the Dunsley's stern, and launched the torpedo. The German boat bore no number.

This is the first definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it had not been known whether or not she succeeded in reaching port.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London Thinks We Are at Parting of the Ways with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle says: "While messages from America suggest that it is very likely that President Wilson will break off diplomatic relations, they do not anticipate that the United States will make war. That is, of course, America's affair, but we may be permitted to doubt whether anything short of war will compel any respect from Germany. American intervention in the conflict on the part of the Allies would be a very serious factor. Not perhaps from a purely military point of view, but from that of finance and supplies. It might considerably hasten the final end, but a mere rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, unless accompanied by substantial support to Germany's opponents, would cause no very tangible inconvenience to the offending nation, and is not the kind of argument to which it hitherto has shown the least inclination to defer. It would be interesting, in that event, to see how much further Germany would go along the path of wanton provocation."

LONDON WATCHING OUR COURSE

More Interested in That Than in Belated Stories of Disaster.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—The London newspapers this morning publish long dispatches from New York and Washington dealing with the American attitude on the sinking of the Arabic. As far as the British public is concerned, the torpedoing of the Arabic is overshadowed by possible American developments resulting from the disaster.

There has been virtually no additional details to add to the Arabic story during the last twenty-four hours. The body of a man recovered on a raft has been identified at Queenstown as that of James Walker, a steward.

Twenty of the large lifeboats and collapsible boats and rafts belonging to the Arabic have been found sixty miles southwest of Roche's Point and brought to Queenstown.

The fatalities due to the torpedoing of the ship, which still stand at thirty-nine, were due, according to the statement of one of the officers of the Arabic, "to three causes—the force of the explosion, the capsizing of several lifeboats, which were unable to get clear of the steamer in time, and the devotion of the engine room staff, which remained so loyally at their posts that several members had no chance to escape."

Most of the injured in the hospitals are doing well. Miss V. H. Alderson of Blackpool, England, who was on her way to New York, where she was to be married, has lost the sight of one eye and may lose the sight of the other. Her head was badly cut through falling as rescues were being effected.

WATTERSON WARNS PRESIDENT TO ACT

Advises Him Not to Delay With Germany Because "God Almighty Hates a Coward."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Under the heading "God Hates a Coward," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"That before it acts the Government should possess itself of all needful information touching the submarine attack upon the Arabic is right enough, but the President should beware lest he put too great a strain upon the people's patience and awaken doubt of his intentions and distrust of his character in the popular mind.

"There is such a thing as excess of deliberation. There is also such a thing as the appearance of vacillation, almost as hurtful as vacillation outright. The issue between the United States and Germany made a very pretty quarrel as it stood. This latest outrage is but an intensifying detail. The Washington dispatches which affect to speak for the Administration carry an apologetic tone that grates harshly upon the public sensibility.

"The country has been at no time 'excited.' But it has been united and resolved. The reason why the President has received so few telegrams is that everybody has relied upon his promise and his word. If he breaks his promise by further parley and goes back upon his word, given both to Germany and his own country, he will bring us all, the Government, the Administration, and himself, into derision and contempt.

"'Explanations' are idle and useless; they simply mock the facts. We know enough already of German savagery, perfidy, and arrogance.

"Theodore Roosevelt is not often right, but he hits the nail squarely on the head when he says that 'the time for words on the part of this nation has long passed, and it is inconceivable to American citizens, who claim to be inheritors of the traditions of Washington and Lincoln, that our Government representatives shall not see that the time for deeds has come.'

"Look out, Mr. President. You have yet to make your calling and election sure. The people want to trust you. They want to follow your lead. They have been very whole-hearted and patient. But they will not have the dignity and honor of the nation put in question, still less flouted, whilst God Himself, as all of us know, hates a coward."

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A final clearance and price reduction of
Broken Lots of Men's Shirts
were $1.50, $2 and $2.50—now 95c
Most of these Shirts cost us more than 95c. Sizes 14 to 17; a few 13½. Some are slightly rumpled or soiled.

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Large, flowing-end Scarfs, also bow Ties.
A great variety of weaves and many colors.

50c and 55c Scarfs—now 29c
Open-end styles and bow Ties; many weaves and colorings.

Continuing the final clearance of
Men's Low Shoes
reduced from $5 and $6 to $2.95
Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, or gun metal calf, also patent colt. Tops of same or of tan or gray box cloth or buckskin.
$6 to $8 High and Low Shoes—now $3.95

A clearance of Men's Underwear
Athletic Shirts and Drawers in broken assortments. Our regular price 55c } 35c 3 for $1.00
Plain white fabrics or fancy stripes.
Sleeveless shirt, knee-length drawers.

Men's Union Suits, all sizes, 69c
Fine checked Madras, athletic style, cut full and roomy.

Men's Motor Dusters
A clearance at greatly reduced prices
$5 & $7.50 Linen Dusters—now $2.95
$6 & $8 Mohair Dusters—now $3.75
$6.75 Raincoats—now $3.75

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AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
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Young Men's and Boys' Autumn Clothes

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Only a few more week-ends and Registration Day is here.

Preparations are always incomplete when everything is crowded into the last few days.

De Pinna is prepared—more fully prepared than ever before in the history of the house.

You will find your every need and every desire met—the exact suit and sport coat, sweater and mackinaw you have in mind.

Shirts and underwear, hats and college caps, shoes for dress and sturdy damp-proof shoes for wet days and the Saturday tramps.

Complete outfits for the boy just going away to college or boarding school—founded on the experience and preferences of hundreds of boys he will meet.

First-Long-Trouser School Suits

For the boys who are outgrowing their younger years—ready for the fraternal greetings of the campus.

Rich browns, grays and blues—those plain colors which are most desired in these suits.

Norfolk and English sack models, correctly tailored.

De Pinna Autumn Models Young Men's Suits

Appropriate, well-considered apparel for the young man, as distinguished from the business man's suit.

Reflecting the tastes and prevailing ideas of college and preparatory school men.

The newest English sack and Norfolk models.

Imported materials specially selected for this purpose—exclusive mixtures, plaids, tweeds and homespuns, as they are worn by the young men of England.

Norfolk School Suits for the Growing Boy

For boys of the knickerbocker age—a De Pinna specialty shown in greater assortments this Autumn than ever before.

Several entirely new English models and a wide selection of materials.

Corduroy knickerbocker suits, for rougher school wear or the camp.

Also a large variety of dressy suits for the boarding-school boy's afternoon and evening wear.

Young Men's Slip-Ons and Mackinaws

Fall overcoats, English slip-on models, in brown, gray and blue cheviots.

College men's mackinaws in exclusive colorings, with caps to match.

One specially desirable mackinaw—an exclusive model made of material specially woven for this house.

Boys' Overcoats and School Mackinaws

English slip-on and double-breasted ulster coats—the latter with belts.

The appropriate, useful coats for school and boarding school.

Mackinaws of the correct colors, with caps to match.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TEUTONS REVIEW THE WAR TO DATE

Discuss the Net Results of Year and Assert They Are Whipping the Allies.

RUSSIAN ARMY PARALYZED

Operations in the West a Victory Which Has Yet to be Completed.

ALLIES FOILED IN TURKEY

All Foes Bleeding to Death and Second Year Begins Brightly for the Teutons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy today gave out for publication a review of the first year of the war from the standpoint of the Teutonic and Turkish allies. The matter as issued by the embassy was described as "A Summary of the Net Results of the Conflict to Date," and it came to the conclusion that "the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic, and financial point of view," and that the second year of the conflict had begun under "the most promising auspices for the allies of Central Europe."

The full text of the matter given out is as follows:

"A survey of the most important events of the war at the end of the first twelve months of the widespread operations leads inevitably to the conclusion that Great Britain and her allies were the victims of an astoundingly gross miscalculation when they embarked upon an adventurous undertaking in the belief that an easy victory would be theirs.

"The position of France today is especially deplorable, in view of the fact that the craving for revenge in that country had subsided with the advent of a generation free from personal memories of 1870; but the efforts of the German Government to establish closer relations with the westerly neighbor were frustrated by the growing influence of the English and the Russian jingoes.

"As far back as 1912 the military party in the French Republic openly inaugurated aggressive preparations, including the projects for bringing the colored troops of the French colonies into line against Germany and for the increase of the standing army by the bill known as the "three-year service law," which was enacted by the French Parliament in 1913.

Russia's Aggressive Attitude.

"The aggressive attitude of Russia was apparent even to the casual observer for many months before the firing of the first gun. The subversive agitation carried on by Russia in Austria-Hungary, and especially in Galicia; the tariff war inaugurated against Germany in 1913; the thinly veiled military preparations dating as far back as 1909, under the guise of the so-called 'trial mobilization,' and finally the conclusion of a loan of two billion francs for the sole purpose of the construction of a network of strategic railways directed against Germany and Austria-Hungary, gave the lie to the official assurances from St. Petersburg that the Russian Empire was bent upon preserving the peace of Europe in the face of German provocations.

"In anticipation of the conflagration, the resources of the Triple Entente had been employed to their utmost in an endeavor to secure the co-operation of other countries against Germany; to tamper with established loyalties and disrupt traditional friendships. Diplomacy, press campaigns and the lever of the powerful Franco-British financial groups were applied to the task of encircling the rising German Empire with a ring of enmities. The late King Edward spared no efforts to entice Austria-Hungary from her treaty alliance with her Western neighbor. With French support, financial, political and other advantages were offered to the Dual Monarchy as unavailing inducements to an act of international treachery which finally has been committed by Italy.

"In the light of these facts, now recalled by tragic events, it would be futile to deny that a plot to crush Germany had been carefully and tenaciously prepared by the Triple Entente, and the protestations of the British, French and Russian Governments that the war had been forced upon them will not bear scrutiny.

"In August, 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary found themselves face to face with the most powerful coalition in history. The military achievements of the two central powers are, therefore, all the more remarkable. With the sole exception of a strip of the eastern part of Galicia, which is being evacuated by the Russians, the territory of Austria-Hungary is absolutely cleared of the enemy. The raids and incursions of the huge Russian armies on the Eastern front, like those of the French in Alsace, have proved disastrous to the invaders. These two striking failures illustrate the negative results of the mighty offensive launched simultaneously in the East and the West against the Dual Alliance.

Austro-Hungarian Army's Part.

"The part played by the Austro-Hungarian Army in the initial phase of the operations deserves a special honorable mention. Though outnumbered, and with a numerically inferior artillery, the Austro-Hungarians effectively undertook, in August, 1914, the surprising drive against Krasnik and Lublin, across the plains of Russian Poland. This movement succeeded in its aim to cause a strong diversion, which compelled the Russians to withdraw a considerable part of their forces from the north. This determined, though short-lived, offensive frustrated the sweep which the Russians had inaugurated toward Berlin.

"But the Austro-Hungarian advance into Central Poland was greatly impeded by the many forests and by the absence of roads and railways. The proportion of the Russian forces at that time concentrated against the Austro-Hungarians was approximately three or four to one. Eastern Galicia, where the numerical superiority of the enemy was even greater, had to be abandoned. This vast advantage in numbers on the part of the Russians is to be explained solely by the 'trial mobilization,' which practically had brought the Russian Army up to its full fighting strength long before war had been declared.

"The Austro-Hungarian retirement before the overwhelming Russian armies was misinterpreted by the Triple Entente as a collapse of the military power of the Dual Monarchy. More recent events have served to correct this erroneous impression.

"The German advance in the west, with Paris as its objective, failed of the desired swift realization, because of the resistance offered by Belgium and the intervention of England. The failure to reach the French capital at the first drive caused keen disappointment in Germany. From the German point of view the western campaign was not brought to a successful end; but it is most unreasonable to talk of a defeat of the Germans or of a victory for the Triple Entente on the Marne, in the sense that the operations in that region have accomplished results which can be regarded as in any way decisive.

"The Germans fell back on the line of the Aisne, where they had prepared formidable intrenchments. Notwithstanding the frequent assaults, carried on with great violence, by the Anglo-Franco-Belgian armies, the Germans have never budged from the positions which they had so wisely chosen. The result of the military operations in Western Europe can be defined as a German victory which has yet to be completed. A brief glance at the actual situation in the west will furnish ample proof of this estimate of values.

Germany's Industrial Gains.

"No one conversant with the facts can deny the military importance of Antwerp and of the ports on the Channel, such as Zeebrugge and Ostend, held by the Germans. The commercial and industrial significance of the territory taken from the enemy is no less impressive. Belgium and the wealthiest part of Northern France are occupied by the Germans. In Belgium the coal mines, the renowned arms factories of Liége, the spelter works of La Vieille Montagne, the steel works of John Cockerill in Seraing, the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal, with the affiliated industries, are operated by and for the Germans.

"In the same manner the northern departments of France, which are the chief centres of the French iron and textile industry, have been made available to German productive enterprise. The shortage of ammunition and other war materials from which the Triple Entente Allies are admittedly suffering is the result, to a great extent, of Germany's conquests in the west. The tremendous stocks of raw material of every discription which were stored in Belgium and Northern France have augmented the economic power of Germany and correspondingly weakened that of the Allies. It is estimated that the wool and raw materials seized by Germany in this region are likely to keep German factories busy for a long time.

"Similar results, it may be said incidentally, have been achieved by the Dual Allies to some extent in Russian Poland, where coal and other mines are held by them. The cotton stored in Lodz and other Polish textile centres has been removed partly to Germany and partly to Austria-Hungary, for use in the mills of those countries.

"In the eastern theatre of operations the Dual Allies have practically cleaned out the Russian armies. The temporary occupation of Galicia by the Russians failed to prevent the successful pursuance of the plans to reduce the Russian armies by a process of attrition. The outcome of this military policy is to be seen not only in the capture of more than a million and a half of Russian prisoners—a number hitherto unheard of in war—but also in the seizure of tremendous booty in Russian cannon, machine guns, rifles, ammunition, and war materials of every description. Hindenburg's two great initial victories in the Mazurian region constitute a splendid illustration of the triumph of strategy over mere numbers. However numerous the Russian soldiers may be, the Russian military organism is sure to feel the devitalizing effects of such a series of bleedings.

"The Russian offensive has been converted into a retreat which has been continuous since the Dual Allies began their drive to the east, inaugurated at Gorlice on May 4. The unbroken line of the Teutonic advance, from the Baltic Sea, with Libau and Riga, down to the eastern frontier of Bukowina, shows the constant retreat of the Russians before the onslaught of the Austro-German forces. The fall of Warsaw stands out as the salient event in the taking, actual or impending, of the entire line of powerful fortresses which have cost the Russian taxpayers unlimited sums of money.

Fate of Czar's Armies in Doubt.

"Whether the bulk of the Russian armies or a considerable part of them will be able to fall back upon the second line of Brest-Litovsk is still an open question. But in any event it is pure nonsense to speak of the Russian forces as intact and unbroken after the heavy losses inflicted upon them in the last three months. The number of Russians captured since May 4 certainly mounts up to a total of between 750,000 and 800,000, and several hundreds of thousands in addition have been wounded or otherwise incapacitated. Even admitting that the Russian armies who faced the Austro-Germans at the beginning of May had a fighting strength of 4,000,000 men—a figure which is rather too high—those armies lost in three months between 25 and 30 per cent. of their effective resources in men. Besides, there are hardly any officers left, a fact indicated by the extraordinary disproportion of officers to men among the prisoners captured. The ratio often amounts to four or five officers to a thousand men, whereas the normal proportion would be thirty to a thousand.

"The loss of more than one-third of Russia's guns, and the known lack of ammunition, are factors of vital value, which, taken with the other losses, leave no doubt that the offensive power of Russia is broken, at least for the time being. It is not likely that she will be able to resume an active part in the operations before the beginning of next year, or possibly not until next Spring.

"A situation of advantage for the dual allies is presented in the Turkish theatre of events, as in the western and eastern regions. The Ottoman empire joined the Austro-Germans on vital considerations of self-preservation. The Turks knew that Russia and her allies were bent upon driving her out of Europe; that a Russian or a British victory would mean the end of Turkey. The Ottomans, therefore, did not hesitate to attach themselves to their natural allies, the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians.

"How effective from the military standpoint has proved this combination of forces can be seen by a brief glance at the situation at the Dardanelles. The historic strait has proved a common grave for the allies of the Triple Entente; powerful battleships have been sunk in Turkish waters; British and French regiments have been decimated, all to no purpose, as the Dardanelles have been made well-nigh impregnable even to the attacks of such formidable ships as the Queen Elizabeth. The glorious traditions of the gallant Turkish soldiers, this time reinforced by German efficiency, are being confirmed anew by their heroic resistance to the desperate onslaughts of the Allies.

"Treachery" of Italy.

"Italy, forgetful of her pledges and repudiating her national honor, has been misled into perpetrating the most shocking act of treachery, under circumstances which soon will be explained in detail in this country. From a military point of view the Italians are making what must be admitted to be a poor showing, despite the preparations which they had been carrying on for many months before their intervention in behalf of the Triple Entente. Austria-Hungary was forced, however reluctantly, to the realization that she had been faithful for more than thirty years to an ally who was ready to ignore all her own obligations when the first occasion arose whereby she might benefit by disloyalty. The superior leadership and fighting qualities of the Austro-Hungarian troops, however, are once more asserting themselves against the Italian naval and military forces. The political consequences of Italy's unprecedented treachery will be far-reaching.

"Greece and other Balkan States which might have been induced to align themselves with the Triple Entente are now more than ever inclined to maintain their neutrality. The outlook for the Dual Alliance in the Balkans has improved decidedly since the first stage of the war. Bulgaria has reached an understanding with Turkey, and Rumania is freely selling her grain and her mineral oil to the central powers.

"It has now become conclusively evident that the attempt of the Allies to starve the civilian population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey has ended in complete failure. It may be conceded that the arbitrary interference with neutral trade in non-contraband goods on the part of Great Britain has caused much inconvenience and some suffering to innocent civilians of the new Triple Alliance; but the ultimate aim of this high-handed policy has been frustrated, and Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as Turkey, have convinced the world that they are self-supporting and cannot be starved.

"The British insular idea that the British Navy can effectively blockade the coast of the enemy countries, and thus ruin those countries, dates back to the Napoleonic struggle and the civil war in this country. It is an antiquated conception of the obsolete British Admiralty. This year's harvest has been gathered, and the crops are so plentiful that Germany and Austria-Hungary are amply assured of food supplies until the next harvest. The temporary discontinuance of the use of copper for electro-technical purposes has made the existing stock of the metal available for the manufacture of ammunition and other war materials. Should the supply run short, the chemists and engineers of Austria-Hungary and Germany have demonstrated their ability to produce substitutes.

"Prices of all commodities in the countries of the new Triple Alliance have not risen to a higher level than they have attained in proud Albion, which claims to rule the ocean ways. Germany's submarine warfare has caused a constant rise in prices in the British markets, and this economic feature has contributed greatly to the unpopularity of the war among the laboring classes of Britain.

Achievements of Teutonic Guns.

"The remarkable achievements of the Krupps, in Essen; of the Skodas, in Pilsen, and of many other industrial works engaged in the manufacture of war materials for the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, have revolutionized all traditions of warfare. The complete success of these enterprises is strikingly illustrated by the production of such mighty implements as the 30.5 and 42 centimeter guns, which batter down fortifications hitherto regarded as impregnable to the attacks of the most powerful artillery that could be devised.

"To these conditions in the Teutonic countries the status of productive activity in the Triple Entente powers presents a significant contrast. In Great Britain especially the industrial organization is manifestly on a low level of efficiency, and the British social policy is largely responsible for the increasing disaffection of British labor. The fact that the Triple Entente countries have found it necessary to create special departments of government to promote the manufacture of munitions indicates an inconceivable administrative short-sightedness in the past.

"A lack of ammunition and war material of all descriptions is a vital feature of the situation in all the countries opposed to the Austro-Germans. The tremendous orders placed by the Allies with existing American plants or those in process of establishment for the purpose involve an ever-increasing indebtedness and a large export of gold to this country. By contrast, in Germany and Austria-Hungary all the money spent for war supplies remains at home and maintains the home industries.

"The war loans of the various countries involved in the conflict furnish a significant commentary upon the relative positions of the opposing groups of powers. The magnificent success of the loans floated in Germany and Austria-Hungary compared favorably with the financial operations of their enemies. France has proved wholly unprepared for the heavy financial burden which she has undertaken, and the French middle classes have shown no signs of a willingness to give up their savings for war bonds of doubtful value.

"In Italy the war loan has been a splendid failure, or, to use the Italian word, a fiasco.

"Russia finds itself in a most distressing financial condition. Russian paper money is subject to a discount of 40 per cent., and a Russian loan is practically an impossibility.

"Great Britain's financial resources, however great, are not inexhaustible, and the consequences of the terrific strain already are being felt in the United Kingdom. England will be unable to continue indefinitely in her rôle of banker to the Allies. Despite the announcements of the success of the 4½ per cent. British loan by news agencies and official reports, it is apparent that the transaction has proved a failure. Considerable depreciation is shown in the value of stocks rated at many billions of dollars, now forced down to a 3 and 3½ per cent. basis under the depressing effects of the conversion of British consols from 2½ to 4½ per cent. Indications are not lacking that Great Britain's wealth will be exhausted if the war lasts another year—and Kitchener's fanciful prediction is that it will last considerably longer than that.

"To sum up the situation, it can be asserted confidently that the position of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most encouraging from a military, economic, and financial point of view. These countries have suffered from the war, but their enemies have suffered far more than they. The second year of the conflict has begun under the most promising auspices for the allies of Central Europe."

TO SUPPORT THE MARKET.

Daily Chronicle Expects Britain to Protect American Growers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23.—In an editorial on the cotton situation this morning, The Daily Chronicle interprets the Government's contraband declaration to mean that, while the Government will decline to enter into any vast project for buying up the American cotton crop, it will be prepared to make such purchases as may seem advisable to support the market and secure a reasonable level of prices for the American growers.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In connection with the declaration putting cotton on the contraband list, the Foreign Office today issued a statement intended to show that the imports into Holland and Scandinavia during May, June, and July totaled 17,344 tons, as compared with a normal average of 35,303 tons. The normal export total is 18,746 tons.

"These figures show," the statement continues, "that during those months importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace, and it is a fair deduction from this that, apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May 1 received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries.

ACCUSE LIMAN VON SANDERS

Turkish Officers Demand His Removal for Incompetence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Times.—Owing to the failure of General Liman von Sanders to carry out an attack on the 6th, which was repulsed with enormous losses, the Turkish officers denounce him as incapable and demand his removal. The German officers, however, defend their chief and an acrimonious controversy is proceeding.

Many junior Turkish officers are reported to have displayed cowardice in recent engagements, and several have been shot by their German superior officers.

MR. KREBS OF NEW YORK

Says He Represented American Interests in Berlin Interview.

Franz Hugo Krebs, whose interview with the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was printed in Sunday's news section, writes to THE TIMES that, although he is a native of Boston, for the last four years he has lived in New York. Mr. Krebs adds that he went to Berlin representing American newspaper interests and did not represent German-American interests.

ITALY BARS STRONG DRINK.

Withdraws Licenses and Many Saloons in Milan Close.

MILAN, Aug. 22.—The authorities today withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, initiating a campaign against alcoholism.

Many bars, inns, saloons and refreshment houses have closed.

Sails with Wheat for Greece.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—The Russian steamship Condor sailed today for Piraeus, via Norfolk, with 199,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $250,740.

NEW YORK PULPITS SOUND NOTE OF WAR

Clergymen Agree That Outlook for Peace with Germany Is Dark.

ONE BACKS UP ROOSEVELT

President Wilson Criticised for Non-Action, and by a German-American for Going Too Far.

New York pulpits are for war. The few clergymen who think there still is hope for peace with Germany admit that the outlook is dark. Several said yesterday that America has waited much too long. One or two declared that the time had been ripe for the United States to act for at least six months, and in the case of Mexico, for two years. Three criticised President Wilson, two for not acting, and one German-American for too much vigor.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, who preached yesterday at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, is decidedly bellicose.

"Put me down by the side of Colonel Roosevelt," he said after the service. "His sentiments concerning the European war are my sentiments. I go quite as far as he does. My father was killed in war. Our whole attitude as a nation, ever since Europe began to fight, has been altogether too negative. Morally we are just as much bound by The Hague agreements as England herself, and when England went to the rescue of Belgium we listened to sentimental peace people and ate dirt. We were not true to what are supposed to be American ideals. We sent Germany several groveling notes, which the Germans laughed at. They didn't take them with sufficient seriousness to reply to them.

"I suppose I ought not to criticise President Wilson. He does the best he can. He wants to be re-elected, but there is a duty to civilization to perform, and it must be performed now. I say the United States ought not to shirk but do its share, and do it now."

Never Less Proud of Citizenship.

"I was never less proud than now of being an American," said the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, once rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who preached at St. Bartholomew's yesterday. "Our national Administration seems not to have felt for a single moment during the last year that it was sure of the difference between right and wrong. The time for talk has ceased. The time for action has arrived."

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown, head of the Yale School of Religion, preaching at St. Nicholas's Reformed Church, said nothing in the pulpit beyond praying for the President of the United States, but afterward he said:

"The sinking of the Arabic by the Germans, as a reply to our various notes, certainly creates a grave national problem. I earnestly hope some way consistent with our dignity and the duty we owe to international law will be found to save us from war. I have great faith in President Wilson, and the less said in public until the President has decided the better."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, a German-American, blamed President Wilson in his sermon for having gone so far that he may find it impossible to retreat. "The outlook is dark," he said. "President Wilson has put the American Government into such position that it cannot withdraw. I know something of the German-American mind and activity, and I tell you that German-Americans do not want war. They are working hard to prevent war. I want to say further that things done, or alleged to be done, by German agents in this country, if wrong, do not represent true German-American sentiment and wishes. We are not to be held responsible for misguided and overzealous Germans."

Ought to Break with Germany.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch, Episcopalian Bishop, said yesterday:

"We ought to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. We cannot have anything to do with people who do what they do. When we stop all intercourse with a nation and people that murder our citizens, we ought then to prepare for our own defense. I do not say we ought to declare war on Germany, but we ought to get ready for the worst, and then let Germany declare war if she wants to."

The Rev. Dr. Strother Jones, preaching in St. Thomas's Church, said he believed Germany would disclaim the Arabic sinking. He did not think it an answer to America's last note.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, said the public ought to sit down and keep quiet. Above all, Christians ought to pray. "President Wilson does not need to be told what to do. All of us talking will confuse a situation that is bad enough already," he said.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, one of the large Methodist Churches of Toronto, who preached in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, said after the sermon:

"We, in Canada, hope the United States will not enter the war. We believe you can help us more by furnishing munitions. You make the guns, and let us fire them, and we will down the enemy. Our young men in Canada are volunteering in great numbers. We have men. We want your shrapnel."

At the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. G. Crosswell Cressy of Staten Island, took strong ground. "If international law declares there ought to have been warning for the Arabic, and there is no disavowal of the act, only one line of action is open to us," he said. "That line is to follow the spirit of our notes to Berlin."

WOMEN READY FOR WAR.

Special Relief Society Urges Appeal to Congress for Action.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, and many of the foremost women of the country active members, has sent out another appeal, in which it urges American women to call upon Congress to take immediate action for national defense.

"Preparation as we have come to see it means preparation today," says the appeal, "and at this moment, when the men are doing their part to insure us protection from war, there are many things with which the women should be concerned. One thing American women can do is to urge immediate action by Congress. Another big opportunity lies in aiding the special preparedness already begun by the Special Relief Society. The society has undertaken to complete at once a nation-wide organization of women for the purpose not only of considering questions of preparedness, but acting on them as well in these times of peace.

"At a recent meeting, several members offered their Summer homes for emergency hospitals, in case we ever go to war, and the society is desirous of adding to this list. The society has prepared suitable specimen kits for the regular and volunteer army, kits for hospital convalescents, and is compiling a list of sewing clubs which may be called upon at any time for the preparation of garments needed in the field. The society has also undertaken to keep a register of those who would volunteer their services in connection with war relief work in this country, and also of volunteer field and hospital nurses, training schools, and of possible contributors of materials and funds for war relief. Naturally the success of this preparedness is dependent largely upon efficient co-operation of existing organizations, and also upon individual and public support, and it is with a view to securing this necessary aid that the Special Relief Society is now sending out an appeal to the women of America.

"Events of the last year have made it plain just how easily solemn peace treaties are violated, just how suddenly war may come, and also what heavy penalties are paid for unpreparedness, and while war is a thing greatly to be deplored, and, if possible, should be avoided, still it seems the greater part of wisdom that we should face conditions as they exist today both here and abroad. Non-resistance and lack of strength, it appears, are sometimes invitation to aggression, and this, we believe, is something of which we should take note at once. Not that war is a thing of the immediate future, let us rather hope it is never to be again, and yet if war ever is to come the mere instinct of self-preservation directs that the women, too, should be prepared to defend American ideals of liberty, peace, and honor."

Some of the members of the committee are Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Princess Troubetzkoy, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

GERMANY MAY CUT MEAT RATION IN HALF

Likely to Establish a Card System as With Bread, Trade Association Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Germany is facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent., according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, just received at the Department of Commerce. On the other hand, the report says that the bread card system has resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour which will make possible an increase in the bread allowance in the coming year.

The introduction of a meat card scheme to restrict consumption and at the same time insure reasonable prices for the masses is forecast by the association. From statistics gathered before the war it is estimated that Germany depended upon imports from other nations for about 27.3 per cent. of her foodstuffs.

"It should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not complete," the report asserts, "since about 8,300,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war and not much less of fodder, which is about one-tenth of normal imports per year."

It is estimated that in 1915-16, on the basis of the present bread card distribution, a demand for about 7,380,000 tons of breadstuffs must be supplied from a supply ranging from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons, not including 33,570,000 barrels of flour left over from last year's crop.

"The conclusion is," the report declares, "that all demands for breadstuffs and potatoes can be filled. It will be possible to increase the amount of bread per head on the bread cards, and sugar and milk will be sufficiently supplied. The meat consumption, however, will have to undergo restrictions, and it seems that a limitation of 40 to 50 per cent. will have to be figured with."

CHARGES GERMANS TIED UP WAR ORDER

In Suing Chemists Firm Alleges Schweitzer's Carbolic Purchase Prevented Delivery to French.

The exporting firm of Spilo, Bayart & De Causse in a suit filed in the City Court against the Baumann, McWhirter Chemical Company, Inc., to recover $2,000, asserts in the complaint that the German Government has tied up an order with the defendant company for fifty tons of carbolic acid crystals, which were to have been shipped to the French Government. The crystals are used, the complaint sets forth, in the manufacture of picric acid. The sum sued for is the amount of commissions, the plaintiff claims for arranging the contract.

The plaintiff's papers recite that the defendant company agreed to deliver the crystals in June, but were unable to do so when called upon. The cause of the inability, according to John J. Lordan of 115 Broadway, attorney for the plaintiff, was that the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, N. J., which was to have supplied the product, sold its entire supply of crystals, purchased from the Edison Company, to Hugo Schweitzer, alleged to be an agent of the German Government. Schweitzer, it is stated, bought up the crystals in order to prevent their shipment to France.

He has denied that he bought the product for the purpose stated, but that, on the contrary, he is to use it for purely medicinal purposes.

The plaintiff asserts that it obtained its contract from the United States Trading and Transportation Company of 30 Pine Street, which acts for the French Government.

Justice Finelite has set the case for trial on Sept. 13.

MUNITION GUARD A SUICIDE.

German Brooded Over Shipping of Explosives to the Allies.

Christopher Brenner, a native of Germany, watchman at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, where munitions of war are being made for the Allies, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping off the pier into the Hudson River. He was the successor as night watchman of Gustav Groth, also a German, who committed suicide last Monday by shooting himself. Workmen at the plant say that both watchmen brooded over the shipping from the plant of instruments of war with which the Allies hoped to kill their brothers across the ocean.

The Captain of a coal barge moored off the plant said that he was on deck about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw the watchman, lighted lantern in hand, run out on the pier and leap into the river. He said he called to the man, but couldn't stop him. Brenner's body has not been recovered.

ARRESTED FOR OLD MURDER

Two Italians Accused of Killing Countryman in Dalton, Mass.

Detectives Michael Mealli and Andrew Mealli yesterday arrested at 16 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Natto Natolitano and Vincenzo Taterla of Pittsfield, Mass., on a warrant charging them with the murder last March of Vincenzo Cresci at Pittsfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—A body of a man identified as Vincenzo Cresci of Brooklyn was found in a mountain pasture in Dalton, Mass., Sunday, Aug 15. The body was badly decomposed and was buried the next day. Cresci had been shot through the head, and letters found on the body showed that he had received two postal money orders amounting to $199.40 from Brooklyn. From this clue the police found that Cresci came to Pittsfield about March 25 and met three men. He intended to buy a business here, and he cashed his money orders at the Pittsfield Post Office. The police are satisfied that Cresci was murdered.

Fifth Convict Dies of Typhoid.

William Heiliz, 19 years old, of 297 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, a prisoner on Hart's Island, died last night of typhoid fever, the fifth victim of the present epidemic on the island. It is believed by the Health Department that a typhoid germ carrier is employed on the island and an examination of kitchen employes is being made. This is the third outbreak at the institution in three years.

J. B. WALKER WARS ON GREAT BRITAIN

Magazine Publisher Suspected of Pro-German Campaign in His New Periodical.

DENIES TEUTONIC INFLUENCE

Admits That as Leader of Friends of Peace He Is Associated with Anti-Ally Propagandists.

John Brisben Walker, founder and for many years editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, who is now Chairman of the National Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace, an organization of German-American societies, which on Saturday sent a telegram to the President telling him that "the issue of manifestos which put the nation in the position of being obliged to declare war in order to back up our declarations are (sic) direct assumptions of the kingly power," has been publishing for some time past a magazine called Your Affairs, which is written entirely by himself. It is published by the Transcontinental Service, at 433 East Twenty-fourth Street, which is the building of the J. J. Little & Ives Company. The officers of this company are also the officers of the corporation publishing Pearson's Magazine, a radical monthly.

When asked as to the forces back of his publication, and if it were in any way controlled by German interests, Mr. Walker said that he himself was the sole owner, editor, business manager, and everything else of Your Affairs, and that the J. J. Little & Ives Company only printed it. There was, he said, no connection between Your Affairs and Pearson's, and no German connection anywhere.

"I never took a cent of money for writing or otherwise expressing opinions," said Mr. Walker. "Everything in Your Affairs represents my own views."

The articles in the magazine are for the most part denunciations of militarism and pleas for the relief of the world from industrial oppression. England is severely criticised in many of the articles, but Germany has not been mentioned. When this was called to Mr. Walker's attention as furnishing a basis for the suspicion of pro-German connections, he pointed out an article which he said was as strong a denunciation of German militarism as could be made. The article, however, which was reprinted from an old number of Life, referred in general terms to the machine-like qualities of the conscript soldier, and there was no reference to Germany other than any other nation employing the conscript system. Another series of articles is beginning a history of President Wilson's career with the apparent intention, as far as may be judged from the first one, of showing that he has fallen into subjection to predatory wealth.

Mr. Walker said that Your Affairs was simply continuing the fight against corrupt wealth and militarism to which he had devoted most of his life, and intimated that it was purely an accident that so far his writings had appeared to have pro-German color.

Some of the other persons prominent in the affairs of the Friends of Peace are Henry Weismann, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, who in July attacked President Wilson as a "dupe of Wall Street" and "a political bankrupt"; Christ Rebhan, a Sixth Avenue restaurateur, who urged Americans through advertisements to withdraw their funds from banks that made war loans and who issued a statement in June declaring that the German-American veterans were behind Bryan and against Wilson, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the so-called American Truth Society.

There is, so far as can be discovered, no one among the leaders who is opposed to the German position in the present war, and Mr. Walker has several times issued statements begging the public not to discredit the movement of the Friends of Peace because the Germans supported it.

When asked if he were convinced of the sincere love of peace of the other leaders of the Friends, Mr. Walker admitted that he had not met very many of them, but asserted that those he had met impressed him as absolutely sincere. He had not met Rebhan, Weismann, or O'Leary, he said.

"I am opposed to German militarism, as well as to the domination of wealth in England," said Mr. Walker. "As for the cause of peace, I think its friends should rejoice that at present we have the great strength of the millions of German-Americans enlisted in its support."

Ice-Breaker Reaches Archangel.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 22.—The safe arrival at Archangel of the steamer Bruce, which was sold to the Russian Admiralty last month to be used as an ice breaker, was reported here today. The Bruce was formerly in the coastal service from this port.

ADDITIONAL ECONOMIES

It is very often within the power of a competent, wide-awake Contractor to develop additional economies on a job during the progress of the work, thereby reducing the cost of the building and increasing the ratio of revenue to the Owner.

But this is only possible where the Contractor, by reason of the commanding character of his operations, is afforded unusual opportunities to take advantage of such economies for the benefit of his client.

Every Thompson-Starrett client gets the benefit of every economy which circumstances or ingenuity can develop.

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JOHN HAY'S
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AS PRESIDENT
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HARPER'S
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For September
8 Notable Short Stories 8
and "The Side of the Angels"
The New Serial by Basil King,
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Vivaudou's
Peroxide
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The
Last Word in
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Large Tube, 25c
Sold in
RIKER-HEGEMAN
DRUG STORES

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Yesterday and To-day

YESTERDAY our sympathies were stirred by distressing reports of unemployment. Mills and factories were closed; stores were discharging employees; thousands were out of work. We promptly opened labor bureaus, and created work where none existed to enable the unemployed to earn a living.

To-day, factories are working over-time; mills are running twenty-four hours a day; stores are stocking with goods, and it is agreed on every hand that general prosperity is an immediate prospect for this country.

But how have we been repaid for our sympathies and our efforts? Not by appreciation, nor by gratitude for the change in conditions, but by strikes and attempts to disorganize industry. Not wages, but higher wages are demanded.

All are familiar with the phenomenon that brings increased wage demand with prosperous business, but it were a pity that the burden of widespread labor troubles should be imposed upon us at this time. Since 1907 this country has been under a strain both economic and political, now happily diminishing. It is high time for all to pull together, and to be grateful, not greedy.

Incidentally, just what conditions are to-day is admirably indicated in the latest statement to the Comptroller by the Harriman National Bank. No strain on credit here or elsewhere; but deposits in excess of $18,000,000, showing sensible economy and saving on the part of the people.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest GUARANTEED

You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
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135 Broadway, New York
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Long Arm of "36"

If you are blessed with a longer reach than ordinary men, you must have "cussed" the shirtmakers who don't know you *exist*.

This store appreciates the patronage of "men of mighty arm," so we have put out a soft or laundered cuff negligee shirt at $1.44 that is not only the utmost of value at the price, but avoids the "wrist decollete" or the "abbreviated sleeve."

The sleeves are a full 36 inches long and neither quality nor cloth has been stinted to make the Shirt worth *more* than $1.44.

And you don't have to go much higher to get a splendid shirt-to-measure in our Custom Shirt Department.

For Ten Days—

Three Shirts to Measure at $7.24

To remind you pleasantly of the fact that we are not only *Sellers*, but *Makers* of Shirts—

For ten days from date our Custom Shirt Department will make three Shirts to your specifications for $7.24—and from the shirtings used in garments that cost $3.44 to $3.99 each.

Fine imported madras and Oxford materials—fit, wear, and workmanship absolutely *guaranteed*.

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor, 35th St.

BLOOMINGDALES.

AT HER SERVICE

MADAM has at her instant service (at the Toilette Counters at Bloomingdale's) the thousand first-aids to beauty and health that are today so indispensable!

From "Endura" tooth-brushes with their enduring bristles at 25c. and 35c., to the rare perfumes of Kerkoff and Brecher of Paris!

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

COLLIE PUPPIES

"Bring up your children to love a Collie; they will always be honest, loving and kind."

We will supply a very choice male Collie Puppy for.......... **$15**
Our CHOICEST Male Collie Puppies, each one a Gem.......... **$20**
(Regularly $25 and upward)

These puppies guaranteed, tracing from the late J. Pierpont Morgan's famous $5,000 Champion Wishaw Clinker and other celebrated sires, in perfect health; sable and white, very handsome; raised with children. Will ship immediately on receipt of check; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory; certified pedigree given; rare opportunity. Send check immediately, thereby securing best selection; each puppy guaranteed to please.

Pine Grove Collie Kennels, Long Branch, N. J.

We sold thousands of dollars' worth of collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

ELLENVILLE HIT BY CLOUDBURST

$50,000 Damage Done in Ulster County—Central's Tracks Awash in Mohawk Valley.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA

Strikes Hanover and Destroys Much Property, but No Lives Are Lost.

ST. LOUIS FLOOD SWELLS

Eight Persons Reported Drowned and Scores Missing as Meramec River Leaves Its Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This village was severely damaged this afternoon by a cloudburst which occurred above the peak of the Shawangunk range, at the foot of which the village lies.

In less than half an hour mountain brooks which flow into Sandburg Brook, which runs through the town, had become uncontrollable torrents which swept two houses from their foundations and partly moved two others. Two women and two men were rescued in boats from one house.

Along the Sandburg Brook 500 feet of track of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad was washed out, and a mile and a half below Ellenville 200 feet of track was damaged.

One of the streams affected by the cloudburst supplies the village of Napanoch and Napanoch Reformatory with water. It overflowed its banks and reached the Napanoch Depot, which is still surrounded by water tonight.

The storm, which was the most severe that had visited the Catskill or Shawangunk Mountains in many years, was accompanied by a severe electrical display.

At one time it was thought that the Ellenville dam would break, and persons living near the creek fled for their lives, fearing that their houses would be washed away. The dam held, however, in spite of the terrific pressure upon it. The total damage done in the village is estimated at $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A cloudburst following ten hours of heavy rain did $50,000 damage in Ulster County this afternoon.

The water flooded Ellenville to a depth of three and four feet in the lower section. Every building is in water to the first floor.

Traffic on the Ontario & Western has been suspended and trains to Kingston and New York are held up. Efforts are being made by the railroad officials to secure automobiles to transport the passengers around the flooded section and thus keep the trains moving.

As far as can be learned no lives have been lost.

Parksville, Sullivan County, a Summer resort, was visited by a cloudburst at 11 o'clock this morning and great damage done.

Crops are ruined and many houses flooded.

SCHENECTADY FLOODED.

Railroad and Trolley Traffic Demoralized by Heavy Downpour.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Heavy rain here this afternoon flooded many of the streets and demoralized steam and trolley road traffic. Interurban and city trolley schedules were smashed. Several streets were made impassable, and much damage was done by flooding of cellars.

It was reported late tonight that a landslide at Kelly's Station, ten miles south of this city, on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, had tied up traffic, and that all trains would be sent from here to Saratoga and then to Delanson by way of Albany. It is said about twenty feet of double track is covered with earth.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The flood caused by heavy rains today carried away ten bridges in the Town of Florida and two in the Town of Glenville. The electric lines of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, connecting this city with Schenectady, were washed out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The Gulf storm, which has been traversing the country for a week, struck this section last night. Albany's quota came in showers, including one accompanied by thunder and lightning, with a downpour of nearly an inch of water.

At Hoffman's a washout of the New York Central's tracks occurred which, fortunately, was unattended by accident, and trains had to be sent around on the West Shore tracks.

There was a heavy precipitation in Schenectady and Schoharie Counties, one of the results being a washout on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad at Duanesburgh, which tied up the Susquehanna Division for eight hours.

The washout on the main line of the New York Central at Hoffman's, in the Mohawk Valley, delayed all trains from the West due in the Grand Central Station from 6 to 9 o'clock last night from one to three hours. Both Buffalo express trains, due in New York at 11:02 o'clock, were more than an hour late. The New York Central Limited from the West, due at 8:10, did not get in until 10:40 o'clock.

Outgoing trains were held up from 6 o'clock until 10. By that time the delayed trains began arriving, and by 1 o'clock this morning the regular schedule had been resumed.

At the offices of the New York Central it was said that the storm, which was especially heavy in the Mohawk Valley, had done no damage to the railroad besides the washout and delays. It was said the track would be put back in normal condition today.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN SWEPT BY TORNADO

Property Worth $500,000 Destroyed in Hanover, But Not a Person Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, Penn., Aug. 22.—This town, which in three weeks will celebrate the centennial of its incorporation as a borough, was struck by a whirlwind last night which in two minutes destroyed property valued at fully $500,000.

Hundreds of houses were unroofed and scores of stores and manufacturing plants were wrecked, while trees were uprooted and chimneys and many poles blown over. A dozen houses were completely demolished, street cars were blown off the track, telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires were blown down, streets and alleys blocked with débris, yet not a single person was killed or even seriously injured.

Following a heavy rainstorm, tornadoes from the south and north met in the centre of the town. As usual on Saturday night Centre Square was crowded, but the rain had driven the people to shelter in the stores and houses, which accounts for the absence of loss of life.

Street and store lights immediately went out, and the people were terror stricken. A crash on the roof and falling plaster caused some one to cry "Fire" in the Hanover Motion Picture Theatre and a panic followed. In the rush for the exits, mothers were separated from their children, but no one was injured.

The greatest damage was sustained in the area bounded by Centre Square, Baltimore and West Walnut Streets, and Centennial Avenue. The roof of the Hotel Obold was carried away, as was that of Carver's Department Store, the Elks Home, the Hanover Trust Company, the Myers Building, and many others. St. Paul's Lutheran Church was badly damaged, and the Rev. William Redcay, instead of preaching, was soon directing the removal of débris from the edifice.

The Hanover Glove Factory is a complete wreck. The Keystone Variety Works and the Centre Shaft Penholder Company lost their top stories, while the Hanover Heating Plant was leveled to the ground.

Every house for five blocks in Pennsylvania Street is damaged. Fronts or sides of dwellings were blown out in this section. In North Hanover and along the Abbottstown Turnpike the slate is off the roofs everywhere. The Hanover Cordage Mill is damaged, the Fitzwater Wheel Plant was hard hit, and the John F. Rohrbaugh planing mill, warehouse, and office were battered down. The roof of the lofty Penn Flour Mill was carried two blocks, the Cremer Greenhouses, suffered heavily, and fruit trees and corn fields were badly damaged. The two big Hanover shoe plants were unharmed.

Many months will be required to rebuild and repair the buildings. Contractors and builders sent today to nearby towns for additional carpenters, some being called from church services to work. Linemen were summoned from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and York, which is twenty miles from here. Streets have been roped off, and hundreds of workmen are cleaning up trees, tin roofs, and other débris.

Great preparations had been made for Old Home Week, Sept. 12 to 18, and while some of the arches and decorations were blown down, Burgess Henry M. Stokes said today the disaster would not interfere with the affair.

NEW MISSOURI FLOOD DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Scores Missing, Hundreds Clinging to Tree Tops, Due to Sudden Rise of Meramec River.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—Scores of persons are missing—many of them are reported to have been drowned—and hundreds are clinging to tree tops in grave danger from the rapidly rising waters of the Meramec River. The rise, which began shortly before midnight of Saturday, early this morning had inundated every town along the stream in St. Louis County and had wrecked thousands of homes.

It was reported late this evening that six men had been drowned at Valley Park and two at Meramec Highlands, but the report could not be confirmed. Officials warned the residents of Valley Park to leave their homes Saturday night when the river began to rise rapidly, but many of them refused to leave. When the swirling waters began to cover the town at 2 o'clock Sunday morning officials immediately began preparations for removing those who had remained. It was said that three men were seen floating at Valley Park on the roof of a small shed that had been washed away at some point above on the Meramec. As the shed was passing Valley Park it went to pieces. The men were thrown into the water and are thought to have been drowned.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was estimated that the water was five feet higher than ever before in the Meramec River and rising at the rate of about a foot an hour. The flood, it was then believed, would far exceed in damage to property the flood of the River Des Pères on Friday.

Efforts to rescue those clinging to the tree tops, even with high-power motor boats, when the current was found too strong for rowboats, had not been successful tonight. Attempts to reach the marooned victims by entering the Meramec from the Mississippi River were blocked by the high water, which prevented passing under the highway bridge across the Meramec near its junction with the Mississippi.

The Meramec, lined on either side with thousands of pleasure resorts, club houses, and Summer cottages, went several miles out of its banks, sweeping away most of these buildings. Hundreds of persons had been marooned in clubs, houses, and cottages along the river by the first rise, several days ago, following a forty-hour rainfall, and hundreds of others had gone to the river today hoping it would recede and permit them to rescue relatives, friends, and their water-soaked possessions.

Appeals for help were sent to St. Louis tonight and hundreds of volunteers immediately responded. Boats are being rushed to the Meramec by train.

Unconfirmed reports said that every building on either side of the river from Clinton to Pacific, a distance of thirty-five miles, had been carried away by the flood. In Valley Park alone 2,000 families have been made homeless. The water was ten to twelve feet high in the streets. The river now is two and a half miles wide at Valley Park and Meramec Highlands and four miles wide at Crescent, Mo. The flooded area is estimated at 100 square miles. Telephone and telegraph wires to almost all towns in this district are down.

The worst conditions prevail at the mouth of the Meramec. Thousands of refugees from the flooded districts are being housed in churches, hotels and other buildings. Cots and food are being sent from St. Louis.

Approximately nine thousand feet of the track of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad near Moselle, Mo., was washed out.

One Valley Park family refused to move from their flooded home this morning because a visit from the stork was expected momentarily. The family moved to the second floor, and a few hours later the child was born. Rescuers arrived in rowboats as the water began to fill the room, and the mother and her babe were taken out through a window.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo., tonight reported property damage aggregating $1,000,000 due to the flood. The Black River, after maintaining a width of ten miles and having inundated ten towns, today began to recede. Whole counties in Southeast Missouri were isolated tonight.

Thousands of acres of farm lands in Greene and Jersey Counties, Illinois, were flooded today when the Greene County levee, protecting 10,000 acres from the Illinois River and Macoupin Creek, was washed out. The Nutwood levee, guarding hundreds of farms from Macoupin Creek, also broke near Jerseyville, and the gap torn in the Aldred levee, near Carrolton, let in water which it is feared covered 10,000 acres of farm land.

SEAS BATTER THE ARAPAHOE

Clyde Liner Caught in Tail of Galveston Hurricane.

The Clyde Line steamer Arapahoe arrived from Galveston yesterday morning after an encounter with the tail end of a hurricane a week ago between Galveston and Key West, which carried away her afterhouse, stove in the messroom amidships and porthouse forward, and did other damage. Several of her deck cabin windows were covered with canvas instead of being filled in with glass, and the ship had a battered, wind-tossed look.

For twenty-four hours the saloon and cabins were a foot deep in water, and the passengers had to live in the social hall and cling on tightly to the handrails as the steamer was whirled up and down by the big seas. Besides being continually seasick, the passengers were all wet on account of the seas flooding the cabins, and could not dry their clothes. Several left at Key West on Wednesday, but forty-five decided to come to New York on the ship, as the weather had moderated.

Captain W. T. Davidson, the commander of the Arapahoe, ordered fish oil to be poured into the sea during the storm to reduce the friction on the water by the high velocity of the wind, which reached hurricane force in the squalls. About six gallons an hour was poured out through oakum plugged in the water pipes, which had an appreciable effect, the passengers said. Hans Mathiasen, a watchman, was walking forward when a sea struck him and knocked him down, breaking his right leg.

NEW 'INSIDE STORY' OF FRANK LYNCHING

Obtained at First Hand by The Associated Press and Declared to be Authentic.

MADE NO PLEA OR PROTEST

Did Not Reply When Asked if Guilty—Statement About Wife and Mother Came Later.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—An authenticated story of all that transpired on the death ride of Leo M. Frank from Milledgeville to Marietta, between midnight and dawn last Tuesday morning, became available to The Associated Press today. The recital did not come through second or third hands, but in a manner which seemingly placed its authenticity beyond all question. The narrator, however, will not be a witness before the Cobb County Grand Jury which on Sept. 1 will be asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the lynching of the man alleged to have been the slayer of little Mary Phagan.

Points in the "inside story" emphasized by the narrator were:

Made No Confession.

First—Frank did not confess. He twice was asked if he had anything to say, but on each occasion replied "No." Asked pointedly if he killed the Phagan girl, he is said to have made no reply whatever.

Second—No attempt was made to force a confession. Frank's statement just prior to his death that he loved his wife and mother better than he did his life came unexpectedly and without questioning.

Third—Frank was not maltreated in any way prior to the actual lynching. Stories that he may have met death before he was hanged to the oak are without foundation.

Fourth—Frank walked the 200 yards from the automobile to the death tree without a faltering step, and without a sign or semblance of protest. Fearing perhaps that his body might never reach his relatives, he asked that the wedding ring he wore be delivered to a certain newspaper man with the solemn promise that it would be turned over to his wife. This wish was carried out.

Fifth—Frank was told from the start that he was to be executed, as the courts had directed that he be, and every effort was made by the "vigilance committee" to see that the "legal hanging," as they termed the lynching, was carried out in an orderly manner. Members of the "vigilance committee" are said to resent any intimation that Frank was "maltreated" while in their custody. They assert that he received exactly the same consideration usually given to a condemned man on the day of his execution. The rough handling of the body after it was cut down was a matter concerning which members of the "committee" feel they were not responsible.

Sixth—The members of the "vigilance committee" felt they had a sacred duty to perform in "carrying out the mandate of the courts of the State and of the United States." There was no mob spirit; no demonstration, and there is said to have been no idea of hanging Frank in the public square at Marietta or in the cemetery where Mary Phagan lies buried. There was, however, a determination that the execution should take place in Cobb County. Inasmuch as all the members of the "committee" are said to be residents of Cobb County, the reason for this is obvious.

The Abduction of Frank.

Seven automobiles were required to transport the "vigilance committee" from Marietta to Milledgeville. Only four returned, including the car in which Frank rode. All of the machines were small cars of a popular make. These cars were specially selected because of the difficulty in identifying them. No car of conspicuous color or design was wanted. There were probably twenty-eight men in the lynching party.

The machines left Marietta singly during the afternoon of Monday last, and it was shortly after 10 o'clock when the prison farm was reached. After Warden Smith and Supt. Burke had been called from their homes and handcuffed the party proceeded to the prison house in which Frank was known to be quartered. Frank was just recovering from the wound inflicted on his throat by William Creen, a fellow-prisoner, and was to have been returned to the regular dormitory on Tuesday night. On the night of his death, however, he was still living in the hospital room adjoining the Warden's office.

When the lynching party had entered the prison and its members were disarming the outer guards one of the "trusties" at the prison, who was on guard duty, quickly blew out an oil lamp burning just outside Frank's door. He also extinguished the dim light burning in the hospital room. A member of the party was quick to see this. He hailed the "trusty."

"Come here with a match," he commanded.

"I haven't got one," replied the convict guard.

"Well, you had better get one damned quick."

The guard saw the gleam of a revolver and lost no time in complying. So far as known, this was the only semblance of an oath used in Frank's presence. This was in keeping with the determination of the members of the "vigilance committee" to give to their acts a consistent atmosphere of officiality.

Victim Found Awake in Bed.

Four men entered Frank's room. The noise at the outer door already had awakened the prisoner, but he was still lying in bed when his room was entered by the self-appointed executioners, who wore hats well pulled down to meet the automobile goggles which served the purpose of masks.

"We want you to come with us," Frank was told. There was neither surprise nor terror in the look he turned upon the four determined men. In silence Frank arose and made as if to dress himself. He was still feeble from the loss of blood suffered in the Creen attack, and swayed perhaps a little dizzily.

"Don't bother with the clothes; come just as you are," he was commanded. Unresistingly and without appeal of any sort for protection, Frank permitted himself to be handcuffed. Clad only in a sleeping garment, he walked into the prison corridor, a member of the "vigilance committee" on either side of him and two bringing up the rear.

The night was one of the warmest of the Summer. When the party had reached the prison porch the leaders thought the progress being made was entirely too slow. It was then that Frank was picked up and carried down the concrete steps of the prison house. It is strenuously denied that Frank was dragged or "bumped" down the steps, and it is also denied that one of the members of the party helped carry him by the hair.

In substantiation of this it is pointed out that when Frank's body was cut down the only mark on it was a slight abrasion of the right arm, just above the elbow. This, it is said, was caused perhaps by striking the arm against the narrow door of the automobile as he was lifted into the machine at Milledgeville, or it may have been due to swinging against the trunk of the oak tree as Frank was being lifted to his death.

The ghastly scarred wound in Frank's throat was not opened until the weight of his body had been thrown against the hangman's knot, placed beneath the right point of the chin.

The Tragic Seven-Hour Ride.

There apparently was no doubt in Frank's mind as to the meaning of his abduction as he was lifted into one of the machines waiting outside the prison farm. He had been fully aware of the threats that had been made against him and of the holding in readiness of the militia several weeks ago, when there is reason to believe the so-called execution first was planned.

Two men climbed into the back seat of the car in which Frank had been placed, one sitting on either side. Another member of the "committee" was seated beside the chauffeur. There were seven cars in Milledgeville at this time. Four got back to Marietta, the other three being left behind at Little River as a rear guard. These were the cars which successfully baffled those who first started in pursuit of the lynching party.

For seven long hours Frank sat in the automobile which was carrying him to a death-place of which he had no knowledge. It required this length of time to make the journey from Milledgeville to Marietta. The roads were often rough and bumpy, but the party maintained a speed of about twenty miles an hour. There was but one delay—a puncture, which was quickly mended.

Frank's hatless, white-clad figure, sitting erect in the tonneau of the leading car, was in striking contrast with the sombre garbed men beside him. Although the roads were black and lonely, the glaring electric headlights of the cars following kept the first car brilliantly illuminated. The highways were deserted, however, and the farm houses which were passed were darkened for the slumber hours. There were no passers-by to witness the strange and tragic procession that sped steadily along in a race with the coming of the dawn.

Questioned on the Death Ride.

During all this long journey only two syllables left Frank's lips. The men who had determined that he should die left him alone with his meditations.

Soon after he had been placed in the automobile Frank was told that he was being taken to his place of execution.

"The courts of Georgia have sentenced you to be hanged, and they never reversed that sentence. It has devolved upon us to carry out their decree," he was told.

Frank did not flinch. The wonderful stoicism which had marked his long confinement in prison and with which he had met all the reverses which followed his many legal attempts for liberty did not desert him in the last hours of his life.

It was well after the destination of his captors had been disclosed that Frank was asked the question:

"Is there anything you would like to say before your execution?"

At first there was no reply. Then, slowly and perhaps painfully, the recently wounded man shook his head.

"No," he said. The word was scarcely audible above the throb of the engine.

For a long time following the only sound was that of the automobiles. Then Frank was asked if he had killed the Phagan girl, and the captors say he made no reply. This question was not repeated until near the journey's end, and again it is said there was no reply. The final interrogation was:

"Is there nothing you wish to say?"

"No."

These four questions constituted the sole conversation in the death car as it sped along the miles which were steadily bringing Frank nearer to Cobb County and to his death. As daylight approached the speed of the cars was increased. It was a full hour after dawn that the four cars drew up just below the gin house on the William Frey place and stopped at the edge of an oak thicket.

Eyes on the Ground As He Walked.

The door of the leading car was opened and Frank was told to step out. He arose, with the knowledge that death was near at hand, but did not falter. The big tree which so soon was to be his scaffold loomed large above the other oaks in the thicket, but Frank did not see it or, if he did, he did not attach any importance to it at first. He walked with firm steps between two of his captors, his eyes upon the ground.

It was while the silent procession was progressing thus that suddenly Frank spoke:

"I love my wife and mother more than I do my life."

The words apparently were uttered more to himself than to his hearers. Seemingly, he had been pondering that last question as to whether there wasn't something he wished to say.

A few moments later the noose had been placed, a handkerchief had been tied loosely above the eyes, there was a pull, a tightening of hempen rope, and Frank's life was fast ebbing away. It was half an hour after the "committee" had completed its work that the dangling body was found, still warm.

GOV. HARRIS THREATENED.

Flood of Letters on Frank Lynching from Georgians and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Governor Harris announced today that he was being flooded with threatening letters in regard to the lynching of Leo M. Frank. Many of these letters originated in Georgia, but the greater number come from outside the State. The letters from Georgians began to come in immediately after Governor Harris announced that he would take steps to apprehend the members of the mob. These letters warn the Governor to "go slow." Some threaten that if he persists he will meet the same fate as Frank.

"Of course these letters will have no effect," said the Governor. "I shall continue my efforts to bring to justice those who have violated the laws of the State."

The letters from outside Georgia denounce Governor Harris for not having Frank more strongly guarded, and some even intimate that he was privy to the lynching, and threaten that the Governor "will yet get his."

The Atlanta Journal, which has defended Frank, denouncing his conviction as a triumph of the mob, says:

"We feel warranted in saying a word to those scornful and rabid outsiders who are vilifying Georgia in sheer malice and are manifesting a spirit as violent and evil as that of the mob itself. It will be well for self-righteous critics in every part of the country, whether North, East, or West, to search their own dark corners and records before denouncing indiscriminately the entire people of Georgia."

SHOOTS TO SCARE A WOMAN.

Unknown Person Fires Weapon Near Ethel Levere's Window

Miss Ethel Levere and William H. Whittier of Chicago were seated in the dining room of Miss Levere's apartment on the second floor at 175 Claremont Avenue, at 8:15 last night, when they were startled by a shot fired near the open window.

The shot put the neighborhood into an uproar. Scores gathered in the street within a few seconds, but no traces of the person who fired the shot were found. Reserves sent from the West 125th Street Station made an unsuccessful search for a clew in the vacant lot from which the bullet was fired. They were unable to find any trace of a bullet mark in the apartment, and concluded that the cartridge was a blank, fired for the purpose of frightening Miss Levere.

A few minutes after the shot was fired Miss Levere was called to the telephone and talked to a man who had called and quarreled with her on Saturday and yesterday morning, and who was evidently under the influence of liquor. She gave his name to the detectives, and they are looking for him. Whitter said his address was Room 1,320, Fleger Building, Chicago.

HELD AS LOFT BURGLARS.

Silks Worth $8,000 Said to Have Been Found in Three Trunks.

After a chase lasting eleven hours Detectives Oliver and Sennett of the headquarters' squad, arrested Ike Cohen, 40, of 218 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Frank Goldberg, 28, of 194 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing silk worth $8,000 from the loft occupied by the D. & S. Hermann Company, on the twelfth floor of the building at 116 West Twenty-ninth Street. The thieves attempted to carry the loot away in three telescope trunks, the detectives said.

Oliver and Sennett got on the trail of the men at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and followed them until they left the loft building at 3 o'clock with the trunks and went to a drug store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street to use a telephone. The detectives say the men attempted to enter seven other loft buildings. Cohen, so the police say, is also known as Levinsky, and is called the "King of the loft men." Both men, it was said, have police records.

FALLING LIVE WIRE BURNS 5 AUTOISTS

Current Surges Through Metal Work of Car, Enveloping Occupants in Sparks.

MOTOR KILLS A BICYCLIST

Boy Leaving Sunday School Runs in Auto's Path and Is Mortally Hurt.

One man was killed, a boy mortally injured, and eleven persons suffered serious injuries yesterday in automobile and motor cycle accidents in and near New York. The man killed was Henry Fuchsius, 53 years old, of Lakeland Street, Sayville, L. I., and the dying boy is Elmer Southard, 8 years old, the son of Charles W. Southard, of Rockville Centre, L. I.

Frank Heasley, Roe Skinner and Belmont Smith, three young men living in Patchogue, L. I., riding in a hired automobile driven by Selah Hunstein, were hurrying early yesterday morning through a driving rain to their homes from a dance in Bohemia, L. I., when the engine of the automobile stalled in the main road, near Sayville. As the chauffeur was cranking the engine, another automobile ran up from behind and Lawrence Behan, its only occupant, shouted to the party that they had run over a man "about a mile down the road."

This, according to all four occupants of the Patchogue car, was the first intimation that any of them had that their automobile had struck any one. The chauffeur said that the rain had blinded him so that he had been unable to see ahead of his radiator. However, when the four went back along the road with Behan to a point some 1,500 feet from the Pleasant Avenue railroad crossing in Sayville, they found Mr. Fuchsius lying unconscious in the gutter. Near him was a wrecked bicycle which he had been riding when the automobile struck him.

The injured man was taken in Behan's automobile to the home of Dr. F. C. Merritt in Sayville, where he died while on the operating table. Coroner E. S. Moore of Bayshore will hold an inquest next Wednesday, when the testimony of the four men in the Patchogue automobile will be taken. In the meantime, they are free on their own recognizance.

Boy Mortally Injured.

Elmer Southard was probably mortally injured by an automobile that struck him in the Merrick Road near Village Avenue, Rockville Centre. He was walking home from Sunday School with his teacher, Mrs. E. L. Ray, when he ran ahead of her playfully, and darted out into the road before she could catch him. He ran directly into the path of an automobile driven by Harry N. Jackson of 620 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, who had no time to avoid the accident. Mr. Jackson picked up the unconscious lad and raced with him to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, where it was found that he was suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull.

Five persons in an automobile were painfully burned by electricity yesterday afternoon when an overhead trolley wire of the Union Railway line fell upon them in 163d Street, near Sheridan Avenue, the Bronx. The injured were Albert S. Klein, 38 years old, of 932 Keller Avenue, the owner of the automobile; Mrs. Alberta Klein, 35 years old, his wife; Mrs. Ophelia Davidson, 52 years old, of the same address, Mrs. Klein's mother; Joseph Griffin, 23 years old, of 277 East 158th Street, and Miss Gertrude Griffin, 20 years old, his sister.

Griffin was driving the automobile, which was going east in 163d Street, running on the surface car tracks. Without warning the trolley wire fell, striking every one of the five persons, and at the same striking the metal work of the automobile. There was a great flare and crackling of leaping electricity that startled many persons in the block.

While those in the automobile were struggling to throw off the charged wire, it struck one of the tires on the automobile, the rubber of which seemed to break the electric current in the wire. At any rate, the wire suddenly became "dead." Some of them would have been burned to death, it is thought, had not the wire fallen on the rubber.

The injured were taken to the office of Dr. Joseph Henschel, at 288 East 161st Street, where their burns were treated. All of them refused to go to a hospital.

Woman Pinned Under Auto.

Sanders Breen, 33 years old, of 95 East Thirteenth Street, and his fiancee, Miss Hazel Leeds, of 50 Pierpont Street, both of Brooklyn, were seriously injured yesterday afternoon when Breen's automobile, in which they were riding, ran up an embankment in the Oyster Bay and East Norwich Turnpike, near Oyster Bay, and overturned. Mr. Breen was thrown from his seat and, in falling, suffered a fracture of the right arm. Miss Leeds was pinned under the automobile and was unable to free herself. Passengers from a passing automobile lifted the car from her body and found that she was suffering from an injury to the spine and possible internal injuries. Both she and Mr. Breen were taken to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola.

August S. Perden, a policeman, recently assigned to the Oak Street Station in Manhattan, who lives at 313 Brehaut Road, Tottenville, S. I., was riding a new motor cycle yesterday afternoon in the Amboy Road when he lost control of the steering gear. The machine ran into the gutter and turned over, throwing the policeman to the ground. At St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, it was found that he was suffering from a broken arm and possible internal injuries.

Marvin Newman, 6 years old, the son of Charles H. Newman, of Belmar, N. J., was struck by the rear wheel of an automobile on an incline near the steamboat dock at Red Bank, N. J., yesterday afternoon and dragged several feet. He was taken to the office of Dr. Harvey Young in Red Bank, where it was found that he was suffering from multiple cuts and bruises and possible internal injuries. He was later removed to his home under the care of a physician.

Rheinhold Anm, 45 years old, a designer, of 1264 Salem Avenue, Hillside, N. J., suffered severe injuries last night when a touring car he was driving turned over in Morris Avenue near Springfield. Those who saw the accident say Anm made a sharp turn to avoid colliding with an approaching car and ran his machine into some clay along the roadside. He was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where it was said he is suffering from a fractured skull, a broken hip and internal injuries.

George Fink, 38 years old, a bricklayer of 548 West Fifty-third Street suffered a fractured right leg and possible internal injuries last night when he lost his balance and fell from the first of two crowded sightseeing automobiles in which he and other bricklayers were returning from a picnic, at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and the second car passed over him. He was removed by Dr. Nicholson to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said his condition was grave.

Drops Dead in Subway Station.

Mrs. Katherine Hockberg, 65 years old, of 974 East 179th Street, died of heart disease last night in the subway station at Broadway and 103d Street, just after she had visited her husband, who is a patient in the New York College Hospital at 19 West 103d Street. David Hockberg, the husband, became worse while his wife was at his bedside, and when she left she was broken with grief.

To Teach Women First Aid.

A class to be taught first aid to the injured is to be organized on Sept. 17 at the headquarters of the National Housewives League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and those desiring to enter it are asked to send their names to Miss Edith Deshler, at that address.

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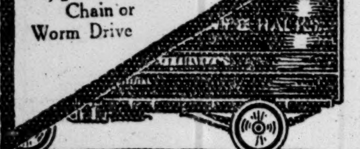

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CARRANZA GENERALS SEND SAME ANSWER

All Say They Have Referred Pan-American Appeal to the "First Chief."

BATTLE NEAR AT TORREON

Villa Forces, Augmented by the "Flying Column," Prepared to Resist Obregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several weeks may pass before the United States takes the next step in conjunction with the A B C Governments and other Latin-American nations regarding the Mexican situation. The Pan-American appeal has not yet been delivered, on account of physical difficulties, to several of the Mexican leaders to whom it was addressed, and as each individual to whom the appeal was made was to have ten days in which to reply, it is expected that at least ten days more will elapse before all the answers are in the hands of the State Department.

Meanwhile Secretary Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala are watchfully waiting and studying the replies that have been received. Further declarations of adherence to the Carranza Government were forwarded to the State Department and to the South and Central American plenipotentiaries from military chieftains of the Carranza army today.

The first was from General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan and commander of the Army of the Southeast. It was addressed to the American Consul at Merida for transmission to Washington. The second acknowledgment was delivered to the American Consul at Aguascalientes and was signed by General Martin Triana, Military Governor of Aguascalientes.

The replies of all the Carranza Generals are uniform in sense, although different in wording, and it is evident that these Generals have answered in accordance with instructions received from General Carranza. Simultaneously with the delivery of their replies to the various American Consuls all the Carranza Generals who have answered have delivered copies of their replies to the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, by which they have been forwarded to the Carranza agency in Washington and made public.

Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who arrived in Washington on Friday, will have a conference on the Mexican situation with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. The Brazilian envoy will remain here indefinitely to advise Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American members of the Pan-American Conference.

Reports that overtures are being made to Villista leaders and others, proposing General Alvaro Obregon as Provisional President of Mexico in the event of the failure of the Pan-American-Mexican Conference to accord recognition to Carranza, are discredited in responsible official circles in Washington. General Obregon would not, certainly not at this time, assent to such a movement, and there is no indication that General Villa would agree to such a plan.

On the contrary, reports reaching Washington indicate that there will soon be a battle of some proportions in the vicinity of Torreon between the main armies of Villa and Obregon. The State Department has received information to the effect that the Villa forces have recaptured Durango, and that there is a strong likelihood that under command of General Raoul Madero they will soon be in possession of Monterey. Reports to the State Department are that the Carranzistas are about to evacuate Monterey.

General Villa's flying column has returned to Torreon, with Generals Reyes, Fierro, Banderos, and Roque Gonzales Garza, former Provisional President of the Convention Government. The return of this flying column to Torreon increases Villa's fighting force. The flying column effected a juncture with the force of about 2,000 men which accompanied Provisional President Garza when he left Mexico City, and has managed to escort him successfully to Villa's camp in the north.

The reply of General Salvador Alvarado to the Pan-American says:

> I am in receipt of your courteous note in which you transmit to me the one addressed to you by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Guatemala, and duly in reply I beg to say that the aforesaid note should be transmitted to Mr. Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and depositary of the executive power of Mexico, whose decision will be supported by the Mexican people and the Constitutionalist Army.

General Martin Triana's reply to the Pan-American appeal reads:

> I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note transmitted through you to me by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Plenipotentiaries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, and in reply I beg to say that I am personally grateful for the spirit which animates the above-mentioned gentlemen concerning the restoration of peace and constitutional order in Mexico, but at the same time I cannot answer the note in question, because it deals with matters of the exclusive province of Mr. Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and depositary of the executive power of the nation, to whom I have referred the matter by telegraph for such action as may be proper.

The Villa Agency issued this announcement tonight:

"M. Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of Mexico, has wired the confidential agency from Chihuahua that the report of the defection of Generals Pereyra and Ceniceros to the Carranzistas is false. The report is another of the efforts of the Carranzistas to deceive the public into belief in their strength at this time when recognition of a Government in Mexico is being considered. General Pereyra is in Saltillo and is Governor of the State of Coahuila. General Ceniceros is in command of the flying column pursuing the Arrieta bands in the State of Durango.

"Generals Canuto Reyes, Fierro, Banderos, Roque Gonzales, Garza, and others who came north with the flying column have reached Torreon. General Garza advised the confidential agency of his arrival there yesterday.

"Skirmishing is in progress in the outskirts of Monterey between the forces of General Raoul Madero, advancing upon the city, and in the Carranzistas.

"Following defeat of the Carranzistas under General Iturbe and General Gutierrez Rodriguez by the convention forces under General Gaxiola and Colonels Samaniego and Barrios, the enemy abandoned Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, and retreated to Mazatlan. Colonel Ruiz, Carranzista, was among the killed. This success gives the convention forces control not only of all the northern part of the State of Sinaloa, but also of the entire west coast of Mexico north of Mazatlan."

QUESTION BRAZIL'S COURSE.

Deputies Ask Information on the Mexican Situation.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 22.—Demands for information as to the Mexican situation have been made in the Chamber of Deputies, together with protests against the silence of the Government. Celso Bayma, President of the Diplomatic Commission, defended the Ministry, denying that Brazil had intervened in the internal affairs of Mexico. He explained that Brazil had interested itself simply in the fate of Mexico, and was conversing with the United States and other countries in regard to the matter. He pleaded the legitimacy of intervention by the United States and the A B C powers in order to harmonize the Mexican situation. He explained that the motives for the withdrawal of Minister Cardoso from Mexico were proper and, particularly, were non-political.

Deputy Pedro Moacyr objected that the withdrawal of the Minister was equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations. Antonio Cyrlos, leader of the Government party, responded that "internal anarchy in Mexico rendered our official correspondence with him difficult."

The Opposition Deputies finally desisted in reiterating their demands for information and expressed the hope that Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would transmit it shortly to the Chamber.

UGARTE VOICES PROTEST.

Argentine Poet Speaks to Small Meeting Against Mexico Plan.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22.—A meeting was held here today with the object of protesting against the intervention of the United States in Mexico. Manuel Ugarte, the poet, delivered an address. The attendance at the meeting was rather scant.

Manuel Ugarte was one of the leaders in the protests that resulted in some disorder in Argentina against the occupa-of Vera Cruz by the United States troops last year. He has been conspicuous for some years in warning South America against what he called "the menace of the United States." In 1912 he said that the United States must "stop baiting South America," and added: "The United States is at present the most unpopular nation in South America, and unless North Americans modify their attitude, the time will come when we will do all our shopping in England and Germany and Americans will not be able to sell a dollar's worth of goods south of Panama."

He is one of the best known authors in South America. Among his books are "Art and Democracy," "The New Literary Tendencies," "Stories of the Pampa," and "The Future of Latin-America," which was published recently. His idea, brought out in this book, is that there should be two Americas, but that the Anglo-Saxons will dominate the the whole if Latin-America does not unite at once to resist them.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN CAPITAL.

Only Comparable to Such Conditions in China, Says Red Cross Agent.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14, (by mail to Galveston.)—The American Red Cross Society today opened three new soup kitchens, making a total of eleven now in operation in the capital for the relief of the needy. The demands are so great, however, that Charles J. O'Connor, special representative of the Red Cross Society, said today that he felt the facilities at his command would not begin to suffice.

"The situation is so much worse than any I have yet experienced that I am sometimes staggered at the task ahead," said Mr. O'Connor. "No famine conditions that I know anything about approach what we are facing here. The general misery is so great that only the sufferings of the hordes of China in famine times is comparable with it."

More than fifteen tons of soup were ladled out today to long lines of hungry men and women, but so well was the work of distribution systematized that not a single applicant was sent away without attention.

CARRANZA BUYS FLOUR.

Large Shipment Said to Have Been Ordered for Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—One of the largest single orders for flour ever placed in the United States, 510,000 barrels, will be delivered in Mexico City during the next ten days, according to a cablegram received in New Orleans today by Francisco R. Villavicencio, Constitutionalist Consul of the Carranza Government. The flour was purchased by the Carranza Government several weeks ago for the relief of the inhabitants of Mexico City and the surrounding territory. The purchase represents an outlay of approximately $3,000,000 gold. In addition to this large shipment more than $100,000 worth of flour has been sent to Vera Cruz from New Orleans within the last few weeks.

Another telegram received by Consul Villavicencio from Mexico City announced that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the military forces in that district, had issued a decree threatening to confiscate all bakeries in the capital on Monday morning unless they immediately lowered the price of bread to normal.

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OFFICE OF MAYOR TAKES ON BEAUTY

Municipal Art Commission Progresses in Work of Restoring the City Hall.

ALSO PUTS IN FIRE WALLS

Ancient Glories Have Been Revived and Old Floors Are Being Fortified with Steel Beams.

The Municipal Art Commission made public yesterday its report on what has been accomplished toward the restoration of the City Hall to the form intended by its original designers. It is stated that during the hundred years it has been in existence many alterations of the building have been made, but most of them without reference to the preservation of the original features and without the supervision of any controlling body and usually without architectural advice.

The series of restorations as undertaken by the Municipal Art Commission with the co-operation of George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, has included the old Council Chamber, the Board of Estimate room, the Governor's suite, the rotunda, corridors and stair halls adjoining the committee room of the Aldermanic Chamber, the suites of offices at the east end of the building on the first floor, now occupied by the President of the Board of Aldermen, his staff, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body, and the Mayor's reception room. The work now being done includes the section of the first floor north of the main corridor and west of the rotunda, and comprises the suite of offices devoted to the Mayor, his secretary, and staff. The report says:

> The first two of the above alterations were in charge, respectively, of William A. Boring and Aiken, while the later work, beginning with the Governor's suite and the restoration of the rotunda, which were done through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage, has been under the supervision of Grosvenor Atterbury.
>
> Mention should also be made of a piece of work purely practical, but of the greatest value potentially, viz., that of carrying up to the roof itself the thick fire walls which now separate the attic space into compartments of small size. In this and in every other way consistent with retaining the original non-fireproof building, the aim has been to reduce the ever-present fire hazard.
>
> Care has also been exercised in examining the condition of the constructional floor beams, and in cases where deterioration had set in substituting steel to carry the loads.
>
> The new suite of offices opens from the north side of the main corridor into an ante-room for the reception of visitors having appointments with the Mayor or one of his secretaries. From this ante-room opens directly on the west the office occupied by Mr. Rousseau, Secretary, in which has been preserved one of the original mantels formerly in an inner room.
>
> On the north from the ante-room runs a private corridor, from which open at the far end to the east the working spaces for the clerical and stenographic forces, the private offices of Messrs. Cruger, Crowell, and Wilson, and at the northwest corner of the building the private office of the Mayor.
>
> In this room, as in all those previously restored, every effort has been made to preserve the simplicity and the dignity of the original work, both in massing and in detail. The walls are panelled in wood from floor to ceiling, with the flush moldings characteristic of the period, the cornice has quaint primitive dentils and sharply incised leaf ornament, while the wainscot cap and door trim is treated with a reeding which is particularly decorative. The ceiling is plain but for a simple centrepiece holding a Flemish type of chandelier.
>
> The eagle in flat relief appears as the decorative motive of the plaster caps which form architraves at the four circular headed windows. The only decoration approaching richness occurs at the mantel, which has a narrow marble facing and is furnished with a bronze dog grate of the period.
>
> The entire work has been carried on under the supervision and subject to the approval of a special committee of the Art Commission, consisting of R. T. H. Halsey, I. N. P. Stokes and Francis C. Jones.

CHURCHMEN BEAT UMPIRE.

Two Brothers Need Hospital Attention After Sunday Ball Game.

The Holy Rosary and St. Mary's baseball teams, members of the Catholic League of Harlem and the Bronx, met yesterday afternoon in a scheduled game on the South Field of Crotona Park, the Bronx. Because the Holy Rosary team is one of the leaders in the pennant race, while St. Mary's team is far down in the standing, the supporters of the former anticipated an easy victory. But St. Mary's won, 10 to 4.

Some of the Holy Rosary fans, however, blamed the umpiring and not St. Mary's team for the defeat, and after the game about 200 of them followed the umpire, Joseph Frey, 24 years old, of 310 East 155th Street, from the field to 171st Street and Third Avenue, where they set upon him with fists and sticks.

The umpire's brother, Andrew Frey, went to his assistance, but the two brothers were helpless against the angry fans. The brothers were faring badly when Policemen McIntyre and Fisher scattered the attacking force with much shouting and swinging of clubs.

Both of the Frey brothers were cut and bruised in many places, and Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital, was called to dress their wounds. They identified John Murphy, 19 years old, of 1,958 Second Avenue, as the leader of their assailants, and he was arrested on a charge of assault.

OFFER TO GARMENT WORKERS

C. F. U. Will Reinstate Them if They Give Up Amalgamated Association.

The twenty-six local unions of the United Garment Workers of America, containing 20,000 members, who were suspended on Saturday by the Central Federated Union, will be able to obtain reinstatement within a week, according to officials of the Central Federated Union, if they will cut loose from the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, an organization which seceded from the American Federation of Labor.

The way was left open to rejoin the Central Federated Union yesterday on a motion by Herman Grossman, the representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers International Union. The Socialist leaders of the United Hebrew Trades and of the United Garment Workers of America are seeking, according to labor leaders, to keep those two organizations separate from the American Federation of Labor, because of the anti-Socialistic attitude of President Samuel Gompers. The Amalgamated Garment Workers, it is alleged, is controlled by Socialists.

INSTRUCTION.

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INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

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DR. GEO. C. BRUNELLE DRINKS BICHLORIDE

Prominent Chemist Rushed to Flower Hospital from Westminster Apartment.

SAVED BY QUICK FIRST AID

Tells Physicians Poison in His Laboratory Had Been Used for Cleaning Purposes.

Dr. George C. Brunelle, a prominent chemist, living in the Westminster, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, drank a strong solution of bichloride of mercury yesterday afternoon. It was said at the Flower Hospital last night that he was out of danger.

Dr. Brunelle, telling the story afterward, said he was talking to his wife in their apartment when, being thirsty, he stepped into his laboratory to get a drink of water. He took up what he thought was a glass of water and drank it at a gulp. The strange taste told him it was bichloride of mercury.

He said he told his wife calmly of what he had done and had her telephone Police Headquarters for an ambulance. In the meanwhile, with the help of neighbors, he administered first aid treatment to himself, and waited for the ambulance.

Ambulance Physician Siminson rushed Dr. Brunelle to Flower Hospital, Mrs. Brunelle going along in the ambulance. After vigorous treatment the hospital physicians decided that Dr. Brunelle was out of danger.

Dr. Brunelle told the physicians at the hospital that the glass of bichloride solution had been used for cleaning purposes, and he had forgotten its presence in the laboratory. It was said at the hospital that inasmuch as Dr. Brunelle had got first aid treatment within a few minutes there was little danger of complications.

Dies in Hotel Breslin.

B. C. Pike of 408 Foreman Street, Syracuse, a salesman of women's dress goods, was found dead in his room in the Hotel Breslin yesterday. Death was due to natural causes. On Saturday evening, when a maid stopped at Mr. Pike's room with towels, he instructed her to leave them on the doorknob. They were still there when she passed the door early this afternoon, and she reported the fact to the management of the hotel. Mr. Pike had been dead for several hours.

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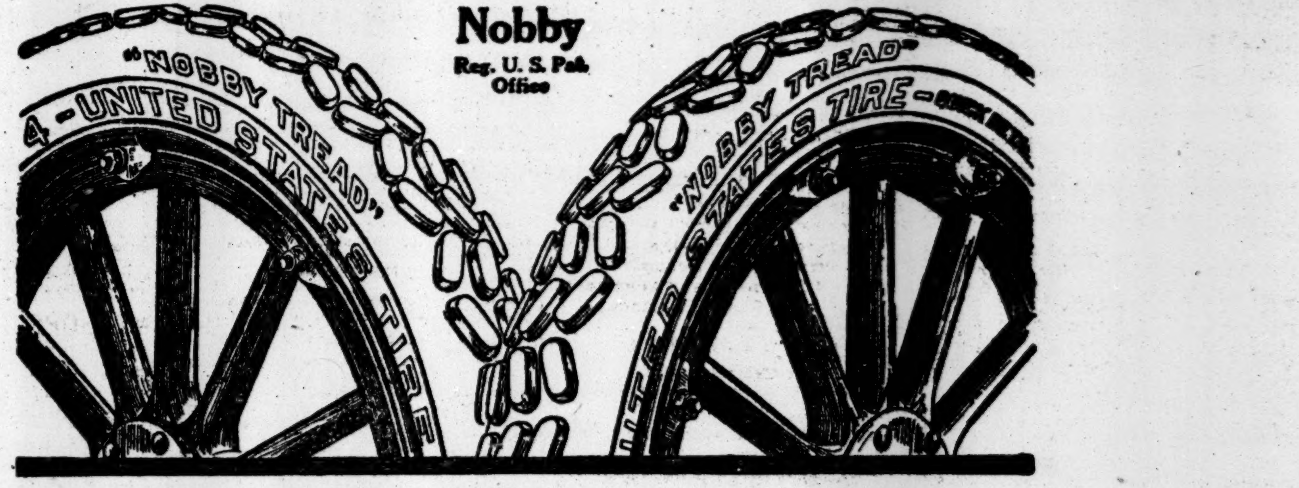

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DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR YANKEES—NEW BOXING WEIGHTS—ATHLETICS—YACHTING—GOLF—TENNIS

YANKEES DROP TWO GAMES TO CHICAGO

White Sox Gallop Away with Both Ends of a Double-Header Before a Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Yankees dropped both ends of a double-header to the White Sox at Comiskey Park here today before a crowd of 26,000 fans. In the first game, with New York leading 2 to 1 in the seventh inning, the White Sox came to bat in the eighth, drove King Cole from the box and scored four runs, winning the tilt, 5 to 2. Although the Yankees piled up ten hits in the second game, Faber kept the New Yorkers from scoring and the White Sox took the game, 5 to 0.

King Cole baffled the Chicago batsmen for seven innings in the opening game and they chalked up but two hits in that time. But in the eighth, King collapsed and after he had allowed three passes, been banged for three hits and forced a run across the plate, Wild Bill hauled down Cole's colors, sent him to the club house and Shawkey was sent in to the rescue. It was Eddie Collins who greeted Shawkey as he mounted the mound and the second baseman cracked one of Shawkey's benders to right for a single that sent two more White Sox scampering across the rubber, making the score 5 to 2.

The Yanks smashed out four hits in the fourth inning, and these, coupled with a balk by Benz, gave them two runs, Peckinpaugh and Maisel scoring. During the rest of the game New York was unable to push a man across the plate. The White Sox did not get a hit off Cole during the first four innings. In the fifth, Joe Jackson, the former Cleveland outfielder, drove a screaming single to centre, but King Cole settled down and did not allow the bingle necessary for Jackson to score. Murphy and J. Collins singled in the sixth, and Murphy scored on Cole's wild throw. Then came those four runs in the eighth that gave the Sox the game.

The second game was a swatfest, the Yanks getting ten and the White Sox eleven hits. Brown started to pitch for New York, but he did not last through the first inning. Two passes, four hits, one of them a home run by Eddie Collins, two doubles and a single, were the undoing of pitcher Brown, and Cy Pieh was called in after three runs had scored. Pieh retired the side. In the fourth, Chicago added two more runs when J. Collins doubled, E. Collins and Jackson walked, and Felsch poked a single to right.

Three of the Yanks' ten hits were doubles, and in the fifth inning they had three men on bases, but whenever New York's chances of scoring seemed brightest, Faber buckled down and pitched a brand of ball that had the Yankee batsmen bewildered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	2	2	1	2	0
J.C'ns, 1b.	2	0	1	14	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Jack'n, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Felsch, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	2	0	0	2	4
Bl'rne, 3b.	2	1	1	0	2
Schalk, c.	2	1	0	4	3
Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Leibold	1	1	1	0	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	5	6	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'h, ss.	3	1	1	2	5
Maisel, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	11	2
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Hartz'l, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Alex'r, c.	3	0	1	8	1
Cole, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Sh'key, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Bauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	14

*Batted for Hartzell in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Benz in the eighth inning.
Errors—Alexander, Cole, (2,) Felsch, Benz.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 .–5
New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0–2

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Cole, Pipp, and Alexander; Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Boone, Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Alexander. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 6. Hits—Off Benz, 7 in 8 innings; off Russell, none in 1 inning; off Cole, 5 in 7 innings, none out in eighth inning; off Shawkey, 1 in 1 inning. Balk—Benz. Struck out—By Cole, 5; by Benz, 1; by Russell, 2. Wild pitch—Cole. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
J.C'ns, 1b.	3	1	3	11	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3
J'kson, cf.	2	0	1	3	0
Felsch, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
B'k'ne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	9	1
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	5	11	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	2	3	0
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	2	3	1
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	3	1	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Nu'ker, c.	3	0	0	2	4
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pieh, p.	3	0	1	0	4
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	10	24	13

*Batted for Pieh in the ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, Nunamaker, Faber.

Chicago ....3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 ..–5
New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hits—Murphy, Felsch, High, Maisel, J. Collins, Cook. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, 2; J. Collins, Murphy. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Cook, E. Collins. Double play—Pieh, Pipp, and Maisel. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 12. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Pieh, 5; off Faber, 4. Hits—Off Brown 4 in 2-3 inning; off Pieh, 7 in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Faber, 8; by Pieh, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Red Sox Capture Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Foster and Leonard were too much for St. Louis today and Boston won both games, the first 6 to 1 and the second 5 to 3. Leonard set a new season strike-out record when he fanned fourteen men in the second game. He struck out one or two men in every inning, twice with the bases filled, and fanned every man who faced him except Shotton. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	5	2	3	2	0
Scott, ss.	5	1	1	0	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	2	5	0
G'ner, 1b.	2	1	0	9	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Cady, c.	4	0	0	5	1
Foster, p.	4	0	2	1	2
Total	35	6	10	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Sisler, 1b.	4	1	1	17	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
W'ker, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
J'bson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	0	6
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	3	3
Koob, p.	2	0	1	0	1
*Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Ham'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	16

*Batted for Koob in the eighth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Agnew.

Boston 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0–6
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–1

Two-base hits—Barry, Hooper, Pratt. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Gainer, Gardner. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Koob, 1; off Hamilton, 1. Hits—Off Koob, 8 in 8 innings; off Hamilton, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by Koob, 1. Wild pitches—Koob, 2. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
H'zel, 1b.	4	1	2	3	0
Cady, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1
Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	1	0
Car'g'n, c.	1	0	0	7	0
Thomas, c.	1	0	0	8	1
*G'ner, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0
Leon'd, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	33	5	6	27	6

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
How'd, 1b.	4	0	2	12	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
W'ker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
J'bson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	5	1
Sever'd, c.	4	1	2	3	2
L'milk, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Hoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	14

*Batted for Thomas in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Hoff in the ninth inning.
Errors—Gardner, Barry, Austin, Howard, Pratt, Lavan, (3.)

Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0–5
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1–3

Two-base hit—Severeid. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotton, Hooper, Hoblitzel. Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Scott, (2,) Austin, Lewis. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Howard; Lavan, Pratt, and Howard. Left on bases—Boston, 10; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 4; off Lawdermilk, 5. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 6 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Hoff, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lawdermilk, (Carrigan.) Struck out—By Leonard, 14; by Lawdermilk, 1; by Hoff, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Chicago, 5; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 1.
Detroit, 1; Washington, 0.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Newark 3; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	59	48	.551
Brooklyn	61	52	.540
Boston	56	54	.509
Chicago	55	56	.495
Pittsburgh	56	58	.491
New York	51	55	.481
St. Louis	53	60	.469
Cincinnati	52	60	.464

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Boston	73	37	.664
Detroit	74	40	.649
Chicago	69	44	.611
Washington	57	54	.513
New York	52	54	.491
Cleveland	43	69	.384
St. Louis	41	71	.366
Philadelphia	35	75	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	50	.562
Pittsburgh	61	50	.550
Chicago	63	52	.548
St. Louis	59	54	.522
Buffalo	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	53	64	.453
Baltimore	39	74	.345

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	70	38	.648
Buffalo	62	40	.608
Montreal	56	51	.523
Harrisburg	52	53	.495
Toronto	51	58	.468
Rochester	46	57	.447
Richmond	47	61	.435
Jersey City	40	66	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first game 1:45 o'clock.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

CUBANS EASY FOR GIANTS.

Schupp and Ritter Divide the Pitching Honors at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Giants beat the Long Branch Cubans here today by a score of 7 to 1. The game was featured by a speedy triple play by Grant, Wendell, and Kelly in the fifth inning, with the bases full of Cubans and heavy hitting by Babbington, Wendell, Grant, and Robertson. Ferdie Schupp and Bill Ritter divided the box work for the Giants, Schupp giving a very clever exhibition for the first five innings.

Babbington, the ex-Brown star, had a perfect batting average for the day and a double, two singles, and two bases on balls. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Giants	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	7	14	2
Long Branch	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Wendell—Kenney, Acosta, and Torres.

Senators and Detroit Break Even.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Before one of the largest crowds on Navin Field, Detroit and Washington split a double-header today. Johnson held the Tigers to three hits in the first game and Washington won, 8 to 1. Dauss pitched brilliantly in the second contest, which Detroit captured, 1 to 0, and which was in doubt until Young's brilliant double play in the ninth cleared the bases. Detroit had won nine straight games before stopped by Johnson. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, lf.	3	1	2	6	0
Fost'r, 2b.	4	0	0	6	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Shanks, 3b.	5	2	2	0	1
G'dil, 1b.	2	2	0	6	1
Acosta, rf.	3	1	2	1	1
Wil'ms, c.	3	0	0	5	0
M'B'de, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Johns'n, p.	4	1	2	0	1
Total	32	8	11	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	4	0
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	0	1
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	5	1
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	9	3
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p.	1	0	0	1	4
Steen, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Oldh'm, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Boland, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Kava'gh	1	0	0	0	0
†McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	17

*Batted for Steen in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Oldham in the eighth inning.
Errors—Shanks, Bush, Dubuc.

Washington 0 1 0 0 0 6 1 0 0–8
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–1

Two-base hits—Shanks, Acosta. Stolen bases—McBride, Crawford, 2. Earned runs—Washington, 6; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Moeller, Gandil, 2. Double plays—Veach and Vitt; Acosta and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Oldham, 1; off Boland, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hits—Off Dubuc, 5 in five and one-third innings; off Steen, 4 in two-thirds of an inning; off Oldham, 2 in two innings; off Boland, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Foster.) Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Oldham, 2; by Boland, 1; by Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Oldham. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAMES.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0
Bush, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
Kav'h, 2b.	0	0	0	0	2
Cobb, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	2	15	1
Young, 2b., ss.	3	0	1	2	5
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	1	3	0
Dauss, p.	3	0	1	0	5
Total	29	1	7	27	16

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Fost'r, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Shanks, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
G'dil, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Actosa, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Henry, c.	2	0	0	4	0
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	2	1	5
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	5	24	14

*Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Ayres in the ninth inning.

Detroit ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 ..–1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hits—Burns, Milan. Stolen bases—Gandil, Bush, Milan. Earned run—Detroit. Sacrifice hits—Gallia, Young, McBride, Vitt. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Dauss, 5. Hits—Off Gallia, 5 in 6 innings; off Ayres, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; by Ayres, 1; by Dauss, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

NEW WEIGHTS FOR BOXING CLASSES

New National Association Proposes Change in All Divisions to Meet Eastern Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Fifteen boxing promoters and managers, representing as many sections of the country and almost as many more promoters, today formed the American Boxing Association of the United States. The purpose of the organization is to promote boxing in its best form, to exert control over the sport, to protect the public, the boxer, the manager, and the promoter. M. J. Hinkel of this city was elected President; Gene Melady of Omaha, Secretary and Treasurer, and Harry Edwards of Philadelphia, First Vice President.

A committee consisting of Sam Harris, Baltimore, Mike Collins, Hudson, Wis.; Tom Andrews, Milwaukee, and Harry Edwards, Philadelphia, was appointed by President Hinkel to meet with Eastern promoters who were unable to attend the convention here, at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, Sept. 12, the day after the Gibbons-McFarland contest.

The proposal to alter the weight limits for the various classes was passed. That means that henceforth the limits to be recognized by the A. B. A. are: Bantamweight, 118; featherweight, 125; lightweight, 135; welterweight, 147; middleweight, 160; light heavyweight, 175.

It was agreed to reduce the entrance fee for admission to the association from $25 to $10. It was decided that the larger sum would prevent small clubs from becoming allied with the organization.

It was feared at first that the New York promoters especially would show only a lukewarm, if any, interest in the association. But, in view of the fact that three Gotham promoters have signified their intention of joining, it seems probable that others will follow suit. Billy Wellman of the Madison Square Garden, New York; John Finneran and Hugh Shannon of Erie, Ed Thatcher of Toledo, and one or two others applied for admission into the organization.

Every officer in the new American Boxing Association donates his services. There are no salaries. The dues of both promoters and boxers are so low as to provide only enough money to conduct the affairs of the organization.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Takes Two Games from Pittsburgh and Leads League.

Newark handed a double beating to the Pittsburgh Federals yesterday on the Harrison grounds and regained first place by a one point margin. The scores were 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. A home run by Roush gave the locals their win in the first game after ten innings, while triples by Esmond and Laporte were responsible for the second victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	0

Batteries—Rogge and Berry; Moran and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2
Newark	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	3	9	0

Batteries—Comstock and O'Connor; Reulbach and Rariden.

Cheap Ball at Chifeds' Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Brown's pitching, aided by consistent support, enabled Chicago to defeat Buffalo here today, 4 to 0. A triple, a single, and a double in the second inning gave Chicago a lead of two runs, to which they added a run in the fourth and another in the eighth. Buffalo's hits and passes were kept scattered.

With the reduced price of admission the attendance showed a considerable increase over that of the last two months. It was also "Brownie Day," in honor of the Chicago pitcher, and he was presented with jewelry and flowers. A chest of silver went to Shortstop Arnold Hauser, who made his first appearance in Chicago as a member of the local team. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	.	4	8	1

Batteries—Krapp, Lafitte, and Blair; Brown and Fischer.

Athletics Down Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland, 6 to 1, scoring in four innings by reason of errors and timely hits. Knowlson, while wild, held Cleveland to two hits, each being a double by Smith. His error allowed Smith to score its only run. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss.	4	2	2	0	5
Davies, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Stru'k, 1b.	5	0	2	16	0
Sch'g, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	4	7
Walsh, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	2	2	0
K'lson, p.	4	1	1	1	2
Total	37	6	12	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roth, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
Evans, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Smith, rf.	3	1	2	2	1
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'g'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	8	1
Hag'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Hars'd, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Brent'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wilie	0	0	0	0	0
†Southw'h	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	2	27	14

*Batted for Jones in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in the seventh inning.
Errors—Roth, Evans, Wambsgans, Brenton, Knowlson, (2.)

Philadelphia 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1–6
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–1

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Smith, 2; Strunk. Three-base hit—Walsh. Stolen base—Kopf. Double plays—Knowlson and Strunk, Kopf, Lajoie, and Strunk, (2;) Roth and Kirke. Hits—Off Hagerman, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Jones, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; off Harstad, 1 in 1 inning; off Brenton, 4 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Harstad, 1; off Brenton, 1; off Knowlson, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson, (Wambsgans,) by Brenton, (Schang.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Jones, 2, by Harstad, 1; by Brenton, 3; by Knowlson, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires — Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hilderand.

Giants Get Vancouver Pitcher.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—Ray Kramer, a young pitcher, who walked out with six other Vancouver Northwestern League ball players last June, in a smypathy strike, which resulted in suspension of the entire squad, has been sold to the New York Nationals, it was announced today.

Another Shortstop for Connie Mack.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia Americans have purchased Shortstop Crane from the Richmond International League team, it was announced here tonight. Crane will join the Athletics tomorrow.

Snodgrass Signs with Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Fred Snodgrass, released by the New York Giants a few days ago, has accepted terms to play with the Boston Braves, President Gaffney announced last night. Snodgrass will report tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	9	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—McTigue and Kocher; Crutcher and Tragressor.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	3

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Brucke and Tragressor.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.
Providence-Montreal, rain.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Louisville, 8; Milwaukee, 1. Louisville, 10; Milwaukee, 4.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Cleveland, 4. Minneapolis, 4; Cleveland, 3.

At Kansas City—Indianapolis, 9; Kansas City, 0. Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 3. (Called, rain.)

At St. Paul—Columbus, 9; St. Paul, 4. Columbus, 10; St. Paul, 4.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Memphis, 6; Mobile, 4.

At New Orleans—Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 0. New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 4.

WOMEN SWIM FOR TITLE.

Miss Galligan Captures 220-Yard Race of Life-Saving League.

With sixteen points each to their credit, Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Lucy Freeman tied for swimming honors of the National Woman's Life Saving League, which held its annual diving and swimming contest yesterday, at Chisholm's bathing pavilion, Sheepshead Bay.

While there were eight events on the program, the contest for the 220-yard swim was the feature which decided the league title. Six young women entered in this race. They got away to a fine start, each swimmer taking the water the moment the gun was fired. Miss Greenfield at once assumed the lead, closely followed by the Misses Freeman and Galligan. After the first 100 yards the other contestants began to drop behind, but the three leaders kept up their speed, virtually killing off the other swimmers, all three girls were using the trudgeon stroke.

Miss Greenfield was the first of the trio to feel the effects of the gruelling pace and she slowed up, this gave Miss Galligan an opportunity to go into the lead for the first time during the race, with Miss Freeman only a few feet behind. The three swam in these positions for twenty-five yards, when Miss Galligan suddenly took a spurt and increased her lead, until at the finish she was a good ten yards in front of Miss Freeman, with Miss Greenfield coming in third. The winner's time was 3.28.

Miss Galligan's team was also successful in the 200-yard relay, defeating the quartet with Miss Greenfield at its head. The winners were Miss Elsie Sultan, Miss Edna Cole, Mrs. Waldis, and Miss Galligan. Nine youg women took part in the league diving contest. After a close competition the judges awarded the prize to Miss Josephine Bartlett, the present holder of the title. The winner obtained 172.45 points, Mrs. Waldis was second with 170.55, and Miss Cole third, scoring 153.15.

Miss Bartlett won the fifty-yard rescue race, after an exciting finish. The contestants swam across the bay to a float, where they rescued their subjects and brought them to the shore. Miss Bartlett managed to get home in front, her fingers just touching the winning post when she fainted and had to be dragged out of the water. She was rushed to the dressing rooms and speedily resusitated. Miss Freeman came in second, Miss Cole bringing up the rear.

Miss Galligan, having won the championship, was placed on scratch in the 100-yard handicap, which went to Mrs. Waldis, with eighteen seconds start. The new champion was second and Miss Freeman, with twelve seconds, third. The winner's time was 1:18.

A canoe contest was won by Miss Cole, who was more successful at rocking her opponents' boats than the other entrants. The fifty-yard novice and sixty-yard Class B events were won by Miss Loretto Dowling, Miss Emma Green being second in both races.

Fail in Long Distance Swim.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The attempt of Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell and Samuel Richards, Jr., of this city to break long-distance aquatic records by swimming fifty miles from Nantasket Beach to Race Point on the tip of Cape Cod failed today. The men entered the water yesterday afternoon, and Sullivan held out until this morning, thirty miles from the start. Richards was taken from the water last night after covering thirteen miles. Sullivan was in the water fifteen hours and Richards about seven. Unfavorable weather, with a heavy sea, hampered the athletes.

METROPOLITAN EIGHT FIRST.

Visitors Take Principal Race in Bohemian B. C. Regatta.

The annual club regatta of the First Bohemian Boat Club was held yesterday over the Speedway course on the Harlem River. The boathouse was decorated for the occasion with flags and pennants, and the float was filled with visitors. The four races of the afternoon were rowed amid much partisan cheering, and in the excitement one of the spectators took an involuntary bath in the river.

The first contest was a match race between Metropolitan and Bohemian eight-oared crews. After a long-delayed start they got away, but No. 5 in the Bohemian crew broke an oarlock while the boat was passing under the railroad bridge, and Referee Pearse of the Nonpareils started the race over again, with the Bohemians in a new boat. The Metropolitan eight led all the way, and in spite of a spurt by their opponents at the finish, they won handily by a length. The winning crew was composed of Krieger, Hart, Gauss, Heinrich, Farnum, Ryan, Zilli, Froelich, and Jack Schultz, coxswain. The second race was a club centipede affair, and was won by a crew composed of Balajka, Novotny, Jirinec, and Chrastil, who had open water on the nearest boat. The third race was a four-gig event, and as most of the men had already rowed in the other races of the afternoon, there was much splashing and rolling in the boats. Captain Kalina eventually led his crew home a length ahead. The men in the winning boat were Hanacik, Vojacek, Snizek, Pihera, and Captain Kalina, coxswain. The last event was an eight-oared barge race, with eight ladies as passengers.

YACHTS RACE IN STORM.

Sixteen Boats Sail Into Southeaster in Stratford Shoals Contest.

After one of the hardest night races they have engaged in the skippers and crews of the sixteen yachts that started at 6 o'clock on Saturday night in the 120-mile race to Stratford Shoal Light arrived yesterday afternoon tired out after their battle with the storm.

The race is an annual fixture of the Harlem Yacht Club, and the fleet, divided into three classes, was started by E. H. Tucker, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club, from off Execution Light. The yachts ran into an ugly southeaster accompanied by rain, and they had a thrash to windward under reefed canvas for nearly sixty miles. The run back was in finer weather, and no accidents were reported. J. F. Lalor's sloop Dixie, George Archer's Rohilla, and C. M. Reed's Miss Modesty were the only boats that did not finish.

The winner in the Rating Class was R. B. Budd's Amoret. Her elapsed time for the course 8:19:20. She defeated D. P. Ford's Shadow by 9 minutes 41 seconds. The winner in the yawl class was the Hyperion and in the handicap class the Kenmuir.

VICTORY FOR THE ISIS.

Hunt Cruiser Alone Finishes in Tappan Zee Y. C. Hudson Race.

Storm tossed and with her crew drenched by rain, which fell in torrents, the cruiser Isis, owned by Senator C. C. Hunt of the Colonial Yacht Club, yesterday captured the annual race of the Tappan Zee Yacht Club, from Tappan Zee, N. Y., to Hudson Lightship and return, a total distance of about one hundred nautical miles. The Isis was the only one of the three boats which started to cover the complete distance. Starting at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the Hunt craft finished shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, making the distance in 15:08:20.

Respite, the property of Dr. Peterson of the Columbia Yacht Club, was thrown out of the competition almost directly after the start through engine trouble. The accident to the Respite left the Isis and Wilhelmina alone in the contest, and the latter craft was compelled to withdraw shortly after passing Poughkeepsie.

Enlarge Essex County Links.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 22.—In order that the golf course of the Essex County Country Club may be made larger, the club has purchased several acres at the southerly end of its present course and will immediately clear it. It is planned to combine the seventh and eighth holes and the fourteenth and fifteenth holes and do away with the present eighteenth hole. The course will also be made more difficult and will extend a considerable distance up the mountainside.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Troy, 0. Elmira, 3; Troy, 0.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 11; Albany, 1.

GRANGER CAPTURES RACE FROM GORDON

Colored Dartmouth Runner Barely Wins Feature Event of Firemen's Games.

W. R. Granger, the colored Dartmouth College athlete who represents the Irish-American A. C., yesterday won the 900-yard invitation race which featured the program in the annual games of the Eccentric Firemen at Celtic Park. Before more than 9,000 persons, a record crowd for the season, Granger just breasted the tape in front of William Gordon of the New York A. C., while little more than two yards back was Joseph Bromilow, the veteran Irish-American A. C. middle-distance runner. It was a great finish and roused the crowd to a high pitch of excitement. Granger came from behind to win, and had to show the best form he has shown since his long illness during the Winter to gain the verdict over Gordon. Because of the heavy rain and consequent slow track the time was not fast, Granger being timed in 2:02 2-5.

There were exceptionally large fields in every event, and fully 500 athletes competed in the seven open contests which comprised the program. The competition for the point trophy awarded by Coroner Timothy Healy was keen and was won by the Knights of St. Anthony squad by the close margin of one point. If a protest made against one of the Salem Crescent A. C. athletes is upheld the Mohawk A. C. will be tied with the Knights of St. Anthony, each with a total of 9 points, but the trophy will go to the latter, for they scored one first, a second, and a fourth, while the Mohawks registered a first, third, and fourth. The Salem Crescent team, which was expected to overrun its rivals in the point competition, was a disappointment and tallied only 8 points. They would have won had their second team in the half-mile relay race not been disqualified after finishing third.

Five men started in the 900-yard special, Granger, Gordon, Bromilow, Walter Powe, Smart Set A. C. and William Anderson, New York A. C., making up the field. Following his customary style of running, Anderson went out on the first lap to make the pace, and was in front for the first circuit. Then Gordon, followed by Granger and Bromilow, took up the running, and moving as fast as they could in the heavy footing, soon left Powe and Anderson far in their wake. The Mercury foot athlete tried desperately to draw away from Granger, but the colored star clung to him, and when the homestretch was reached was only a yard back of his rival. Gordon cut loose at the head of the stretch and temporarily pulled away from Granger. Then the negro came strong, and twenty yards from the tape he caught the New York man. Bromilow during the time was making a game fight, and from five yards back had drawn up to within two yards of the leaders. Five yards from home Granger jumped away from Gordon, and his gain of inches was sufficient to give him the victory.

Roy Morse, the Salem Crescent boy who won the 200-yard national championship at San Francisco, failed to face Starter Robertson in the century dash. Another negro sprinter annexed the honors in this event when C. H. Crippen of the Salem Crescents, with 8½ yards start, outstripped the field. W. La Rose of the Knights of St. Anthony, handicapped at 4 yards, was the runner-up, with J. P. Moonan, unattached, third, in 0:10 4-5.

Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., junior metropolitan champion at a furlong, gave a fine exhibition from scratch in the 300 yards handicap, but he got off badly and finished only third. He was not far back of C. Gutmann of the Mohawk A. C. and C. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., who finished first and second respectively from the 11 and 13-yard marks. Gutmann, the victor, is a youngster who will shortly be reckoned with, for he has made only two starts in his short track career, and has triumphed in each. He came up on the rail, and with a rush took the premier honors from Cunningham, who was run out at the finish, winning in 0:32 3-5.

The point trophy was won by the Knights of St. Anthony through their victory over the Salem Crescents in the half mile relay. The colored boys protested the Brooklynites' win, but Referee P. J. Conway ruled against them. Mr. Conway also decided that Salem Crescent A. C. second team was disqualified from third place for an illegal touch-off, the prizes going to the Bronx Church House.

R. McLoughlin of Holy Cross Lyceum came through from the forty-yard mark in the 1,000 yards handicap. His time was 2:17 2-5. The runner-up was H. Browser, unattached, who had forty-two yards allowance, with R. James, Mohawk A. C., with fifty yards' start, third.

In the 600-yards run, closed to members of the Catholic and Church Athletic Leagues, Tom McGreevey of the Knights of St. Anthony, one of the scratch men, proved best of the big field. He was hard pressed by W. Schuler of Loughlin Lyceum, who received seventeen yards start. Third place went to E. Rank, Ozanam Association, with fourteen yards start. McGreevey's time was 1:17 3-5.

Tom Bello, the veteran Empire City wheelman, was again successful in the three-mile bicycle handicap, starting from the back mark. He rode the distance in 7:36.

Dixon Also Favors Decisions.

The first important local boxing match for a decision since the Horton law was in force will be the Weinert-Savage contest which will take place at Madison Square Garden a week from tomorrow night, providing the plans of the State Athletic Commission are carried out at tomorrow's meeting when a final vote will be taken on the proposed decision rule.

Commissioners O'Neil and Price have been in favor of referees giving decisions, and after a careful study of the rule it is said that Commissioner Dixon has been won over.

BOXING BOUTS FOR WEEK.

President Jimmy Twyford of the Clermont A. C. has appointed Dick Curley matchmaker of the Clermont A. C., which will hold its first show in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, next Monday night. Curley has signed the two star Western fighters against local boxers for the first show. Ad Wolgast, the Cadillac star, will hook up with Packey Hommey, who is credited with victories over such stars as Cross, Dundee, Johnny Harvey, and Knockout Brown. Joe Azevedo has not appeared in Brooklyn. His only appearance in this section was when he faced Ralph Grunan in a bout at the St. Nicholas Rink. On that occasion he stamped himself as one of the best men in the lightweight ranks. Azevedo is sure to find Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn crack, a tough adversary.

An interesting card has been arranged for the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem for tonight. Mike McTeague, the Irish middleweight, will oppose Walter McGirr in the stellar event of ten rounds. Happy Howard, conceded to be the tallest middleweight in the business—who stands six feet two inches in his stockings—and Packey Sullivan, the St. Paul middleweight, will be the principals in the semi-final event.

No main bout has been arranged for the St. Nicholas Athletic Club for Wednesday night, but Jimmy Johnston, the matchmaker, intends sending Ted "Kid" Lewis, the English boxer, against the best local lightweight procurable. The usual preliminaries will precede the main bout.

The management of Ebbets Field bouts announces as its main attraction for the show to be held on Thursday night a bout between Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn middleweight, and Al McCoy. Arrangements have not as yet been fully completed, but it is quite probable that the contest will be staged as scheduled.

Sailor George Volk and Gene Gilvey have agreed to box in the main ten-round contest at the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem Friday night. In another ten-round contest Eddie Clifford and Frankie Adams will be opponents.

The usual Saturday night shows will be staged. The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn announces as its main attraction a ten-round bout between Battling Jim Johnston, the local heavyweight, and Harry Wills, a colored boxer of New Orleans. The Fairmont Athletic Club has arranged an attractive card of three ten-round bouts for its Saturday night show. In two of these the principals will be Frankie Notter and Sailor Robinson, welterweights, and Red Mack and Jack Taylor, bantamweight boxers.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 2 Games. 1st Game, 1:45 P. M., GIANTS vs. ST. LOUIS.

SMALL TENNIS ENTRY LIST.

National Championship Tournament Attracts Only 128 Players.

The fact that the total number of entries for the national championship tennis tournament which begins on the West Side Tennis Club's courts at Forest Hills, L. I., next Monday, is only 128 created a deal of surprise in tennis circles yesterday. This is the smallest list that has been received in any of the recent national tournaments, and is attributed to the strict enforcement of the rule which stipulated that all entries were to be made through a club and not by an individual, as in past years.

The action of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in changing the method of making the entries this year was due to the fact that owing to the tournament being scheduled at Forest Hills, which is really the centre of the tennis world of this country, the list would be so heavy, and it would be impossible to finish the tournament within reasonable time.

At the time of awarding the championship to the West Side Club, it was predicted that more than 500 tennis players would compete in the all-comers matches, but with the small entry list and the unusual number of courts available, the tournament probably will be brought to a conclusion by the end of the week.

While there is a falling off in the number of entries, the quality is in no way affected, as practically every prominent player in the East, with the exception of former champion William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, will be found in competition. Several Californians of note, however, will not compete this year. It was announced on Saturday that the draw would be made this afternoon.

REIMER AND ROBERTS WIN.

Big Surprise in Bensonhurst Y. C. Doubles Tennis Tournament.

Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts, representing the Knickerbocker Field Club, won the invitation men's doubles tennis tournament of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday on the club courts at Bensonhurst. In the final round Reimer and Roberts defeated C. G. Burroughs and William Hartye, Jr., of Borough Park three sets to two by the score of 4—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. The winning combination played a strong net game and defied the efforts of their opponents to drive them to the back line. They brought off some clever cross court shots, and although they dropped the first two sets by close scores, when once in their stride they were never threatened.

The big surprise of the tournament came in the semi-final round, when Frederick G. Anderson, former Long Island champion, and Charles Chambers of the Kings County Tennis Club were completely outclassed by Burroughs and Hartye in straight sets. The Borough Park pair showed excellent form, while the Kings County representatives never played a poorer doubles match. The summary:

Bensonhurst Yacht Club Men's Doubles Invitation.—Semi-Final Round—Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated R. Langdon and J. T. Allen, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4; C. G. Burroughs and W. A. Hartye, Borough Park, defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Charles Chambers, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round—Lincoln Reimer and Harry S. Roberts, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated C. G. Burroughs and W. A. Hartye, Borough Park, 4—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

TENNIS STARS TO COMPETE.

Annual Meadow Club Tournament Starts Today at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The lawn tennis stars began to gather here today for the Meadow Club tournament, which will begin tomorrow. R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national champion, will compete in the singles, and in the doubles with Watson M. Washburn. The other top-class wielders of the racquet who were drawn tonight in the singles include:

William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson, the trio of young Californians; Harold A. Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, Lyle E. Mahan, B. C. Law, and Frederick C. Inman, and Walter Nathaniel Niles and Merrill Hall, two members of the Ranking Committee.

Maurice E. McLoughlin will only compete in the doubles, with Thomas C. Bundy, his partner in the holding of the national title. The famous Californian notified the committee that he would not appear for his doubles matches until the latter part of the week. The list for the singles includes sixty competitors, all putting the finishing touches on their game in preparation for the national championships next week on the courts at Forest Hills.

Tennis Mixed Doubles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston and William M. Johnston of California won the final of the mixed tennis doubles at the Casino this afternoon. Opposed to them were Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and W. H. Washburn. Miss Sears and Johnston took the first set at 6—4, but in the second met stubborn resistance and lost, 3—6. In the concluding set, however, they went through to a decisive victory of 6—1. Earlier in the day Miss Sears and Johnston defeated Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and H. C. Johnson in straight sets in the semi-final round, the score being 6—4 and 10—8. This match was played on the old championship court, while the final was played on the new one before a big gallery of spectators. The cups were presented by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. R. James, 92 pounds; Ancon, 97; Eleusiana, 95; Liberator, 100; Malabar, 100; Barsac, 111; Korfhage, 108; Hastena, 100; Gainsborough, 106; Mamie K., 98; St. Lazerian, 92; Sonada, 102; Devil Fish, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for maidens; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Welsh King, 132 pounds; March Court, 142; Ruffo, 132; Ptolemy, 132; Suwanee, 142; Rock Fish, 145; Caswine, 142; Mashach, 142; Grecian Bend, 143; Conquistador, 148; Hibler, 145.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; seven furlongs. Grumpy, 95 pounds; Hanson, 100; Montresor, 111; Figinny, 105; Charter Maid, 90; The Grader, 102; Harry Shaw, 116; Capra, 105; Leochares, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albany Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Indian Chant, 110 pounds; Cantara, 95; Fleuro, 109; Colonel Venniel, 116; Achievement, 107; Pleione, 117; Hands Off, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Rey Oakwood, 108 pounds; Ray o' Light, 115; Sam Slick, 105; G. M. Miller, 115; Jawbone, 112; Carlton G., 110; Grosvenor, 107; Easter Star, 107; Ha'penny, 112; Borgo, 108; Squeeler, 107; Ambrose, 107; Raoul, 107; O'Sullivan, 115; Borax, 105; Jesse, Jr., 100; Alhena, 105; Thoughtreader, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Votary, 112 pounds; Garnet, 109; Pussy Willow, 100; Past Master, 112; Polroma, 112; Dorcas, 109; Landslide, 112; Favour, 109; Dovedale, 109; Flute, 109; Jacobus, 109; Slipshod, 109; Trend, 112; Smoothbore, 109; Gillies, 112; School Boy, 109; Bet, 109.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Jem, 97 pounds; Goodwood, 106; Cy Merrick, 111; Chance, 105; Aunt Josie, 99; Sarsenet, 103; Gallop, 105; Voluspa, 90; Sandmarsh, 109; Outlook, 98; Frank Hudson, 97; Striker, 105; San Vega, 100.

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TRAIN CADDIES FOR AMATEUR TOURNEY

Detroit Country Club Instructing Boys How to be Quiet and Watch Ball.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—A thoroughly systematic and technical education is being given to the caddies at the Detroit Country Club so that there will be sufficient capable boys to work with the contestants for the national amateur golf championship in the tournament commencing here next Saturday.

Ben. S. Warren is Chairman of the Caddies' Committee, composed of P. H. McMillan, W. H. Burtenshaw and A. B. Caldwell, and every effort possible is being put forth to have every one of the 150 boys listed at the Country Club at present capable enough by Aug. 28 to serve in the tournament.

There are three classes of caddies at the Country Club, A, B and C, with A class being the highest grade.

The more efficient and capable caddies show the youngsters who are practically beginners what should be done and what is forbidden on the links; what will aid one's player and what actions are detrimental to his chances. Then there are two other means of educating the caddies. Carl Radtke, caddie master, takes several classes of boys on the links with him every morning, teaching them the clubs, how to get a line on a far drive sliced into the long grass, and many other details which to a novice appear minor and trivial. Every member of the club aids the caddie taken out just as much as possible, and a more capable crowd of boys could hardly be desired than will be at the disposal of the players in the national classic.

Pamphlets on "How to Caddie" have also been distributed among the boys. These lay partiuclar stress on keeping the eye on the ball, remaining absolutely quiet while his man is playing a stroke, and never being behind a ball when the stroke is being made. It also tells why caddies should never walk into the sand pits and bunkers, and that rattling clubs is one of the greatest annoyances of the player. Definitions of ordinary terms used in discussing golf and adequate descriptions of the different clubs and their uses are also contained in this pamphlet.

A new campaign is being conducted to prevent any possible complaints about the caddies during the tournament. Instead of merely telling the boys that they shouldn't do this or that when violating golf rules, efforts are being made to tell them why those things shouldn't be done which aids in their golfing education and rapid advancement. Cards are marked by the different players commenting on the work of their caddies; if criticism is due it is given with the intention of preventing a recurrence; if approbation is merited, it is granted with an equally free hand. Those who have illustrated their need of special tutoring are handled by caddie master Radtke, and as rapidly as they improve are advanced until they become members of Class A.

The technical points of the game are being imparted to the caddies rapidly, and a well-trained lot of boys should be on hand when the qualifying round of the tournament commences Aug. 28.

As soon as the entries are all in it will be known just how many caddies will be required. If more are needed than are listed at the Country Club, the Detroit Golf Club will probably come to its assistance with an offer of fifty or more boys. This loaning of caddies has been done before when the list of capable boys at a club conducting a tournament has been inadequate. Just now, however, nothing definite is known regarding the number that will be needed. It is possible that more than 200 will be required, and again the Country Club's 150 youngsters may be sufficient.

GOLF FOR GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Rhode Island's Chief Executive Plays in Newport Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Play for the trophy offered by Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, which started yesterday at the Newport Golf Club, was concluded this afternoon, A. Navarro being the successful contestant in the medal play handicap. His gross score for the eighteen holes was 88, which, with his handicap of 24, gave him a net of 64. Governor Beeckman made the presentation of the prize at the clubhouse. The competition for the women resulted in a tie between Miss Dorothea Carroll and Miss Margaret E. Busk, each of whom made a net score of 76. The handicap for Miss Carroll was 30, while that for Miss Busk was 16. These two will play off for the trophy later.

Over 100 players competed, among them being Governor and Mrs. Beeckman. Heavy rain fell at times, but there was no terror in it for the enthusiastic golfers.

Pennant A. C. Holds Outing.

The Pennant A. C. held its annual outing at Hammels, L. I., yesterday and in addition to the swimming and rowing races held on Jamaica Bay, the members of the club and their friends enjoyed dinner at the Hotel Enterprise. Herman Kage won the 100-yard swimming race, and Victor Kurtgo was second. The 300-yard boat race went to J. Kage and J. Anderson finished a close second. There was a forty-yard swimming race for women, and Miss E. Frank splashed her way across the finish line in front of the other contestants. Miss B. Bollerman was second. In the 100-yard boat race for women, the Misses May and Jane Mulldoon were the winners.

Walkers in Thirty-Mile Trip.

Eight members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the thirty-mile walk to Elmsford and return yesterday. The walkers left Van Cortlandt Park in the morning and traveled through the park to McLean Avenue in Yonkers, and then crossed Tibbetts Brook to the Croton Aqueduct, passing Neperan, St. Andrews, Primrose, Ardsley and Woodland, and then on to Elmsford, where the walkers had luncheon. They returned over the Sawmill River, through Tarrytown and Yonkers to the subway station at Van Cortlandt Park. The following members made the trip: Hocking, Jessup, Ward, Schmidt, Cheshire, Moore, Ryan, and O'Connor. Next Sunday's walk will be to Newburg, and the walkers will leave 130th Street at 7 o'clock in the morning and will make the return trip by boat.

Walk to Jamaica and Return.

The American Walkers' Association held its weekly walk yesterday, and fifteen walkers left the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza and tramped to the outskirts of Jamaica and return, a distance of fifteen miles. The weather was ideal for cross-country walking, and the members made good time, some of them completing their first 100 miles and will receive the medal which the association is offering for those who walk that distance. The members who took part in yesterday's walk were A. Kotten, F. Senfert, W. Probst, S. Brodsky, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., F. Lachemacker, F. Heath, W. Bolkeman, P. Gardner, J. Haltigan, and D. Goldberger.

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WORLD'S TITLE FOR OHRT.

San Francisco Amateur Captures Mile Championship at Newark.

Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, yesterday won the one-mile amateur championship of the world at the Newark Velodrome, when he defeated Arthur Spencer, the Canadian titleholder, and Frank Whitney of the New York A. C. in a blanket finish. His time was 2:35 1-5. Ohrt's victory is the third he has recorded this season, the Western and American titles having been placed to his credit earlier in the year.

The big San Francisco cyclist had to ride at his best to triumph over Spencer and Whitney, for they pressed him hard at all stages of the race. A lap and a half from the finish Whitney pulled away from Ohrt, but was soon caught by the champion. Then Spencer came fast and forced the Californian to extend himself to the limit to maintain a lead of inches to the finish.

Ohrt was also successful in the two-mile open amateur race, with Fred Taylor second and Whitney third.

In the trial heats of the world's professional race, the semi-finals of which will be contested on Wednesday, the following qualified: Frank Kramer, Harry Kaiser, and Iver Lawson, United States; Alf Goullet, Reggie McNamara, Alf Grenda, and Bob Spears of Australia; Francisco Verri and Cesar Moretti of Italy.

A quartet of Australians made a sweep of the prizes in the three-mile open professional exhibition, McNamara finishing first, with Grenda second, Corry third and Spears fourth. Spears won handily over Verri in the Brassard race. The professional invitation race was captured by George Cameron of the Bronx.

The mile tandem race went to Grenda and Hill after they were apparently beaten a lap from home by Coburn and Bedell. Third money went to Hanley and Cameron. Lawson and Cavanagh scored in straight heats in the team match, with Verri and Moretti, and Dupuy and Egg.

Century R. C. A. Run Postponed.

The third annual pleasure run and monster carnival of sports of the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, which was scheduled to leave Columbus Circle, New York City yesterday, was postponed until next Sunday on account of the rain. In view of the number of entries which were received up to the closing date, several extra prizes will be added to the list. The bicycle races which were scheduled for yesterday were: a one-mile open race, a quarter-mile open race, a slow race, a novelty race, and a three-mile handicap race. Entries may be made with Andrew N. Segal, Chairman, 1,842 Seventh Avenue, up to Thursday night.

Brighton's Motor Cycle Card.

A card of eight events, including the Sheepshead Bay Special, a two-mile race for "movie" stars, a two-mile match race between George Sperl and George Mercier, two Brooklyn boys, and a one-mile time trial in which Arthur Chapple will attempt to lower his own record of 37 seconds, has beeen arranged for tomorrow evening at the Brighton Beach Motordrome.

The Sheepshead Bay Special will be at ten miles.

GRAND CIRCUIT'S RETURN.

Metropolitan Horses Will Be Figures in Big Race on First Day.

Metropolitan bred horses will be prominent figures in the return of Grand Circuit racing to New York, in the five-day meeting at the Empire City Park in connection with the Greater New York Fair, beginning on Aug. 31. In spite of the dire times the horse breeding industry in this State has passed through in the last five years, local turfmen have continued breeding high class trotters and pacers. This is strikingly indicated in the fact that of the fourteen horses eligible to start in the $5,000 stake race for 2:08 trotters on the opening day at Yonkers, six were bred by New York horsemen. Three are owned by Metropolitan turfmen and three others are offspring of noted sires owned in New York.

Among these is Bonington, 2:04¾, a sensational young stallion bred and still owned by W. B. Dickerman, formerly President of the New York Stock Exchange. Ed Geers's first attempt to handle Bonington a few days ago at Kalamazoo brought the stallion to its fast record, and convinced many horsemen that Bonington will be a factor in the big stake race. Worthy Prince, 2:11¼, second prize winner in the Kalamazoo event captured by Mr. Dickerman's horse, is returning to the county where it was bred by the late John H. Shults of Brooklyn. Mr. Shults's farm near Port Chester is now owned by another well known New York horseman, Nathan Straus.

Axtien, 2:11¼, bred by Mr. Shults at the Westchester farm, is another horse to be reckoned with in the big race. Four of the best trotters in the coming race at Empire City Park are direct descendants of Axworthy, sire of Axtien. Axtien and Bright Worthy, 2:08, are sons, and Lee Axworthy is by another son, Guy Axworthy, 2:08¼, while Worthy Prince is out of Nell Worthy, 2:22, by Axworthy.

One of Thomas W. Murphy's entrants in the New York race, Lulu Lumine, 2:06¼, was bred by L. I. Rumsay of New York, and is now owned by A. H. Cosden, a wealthy amateur reinsman of the New York Driving Club. Lulu Lumine, the smallest trotter in the Grand Circuit, weighing 750 pounds, cost Mr. Cosden just $16 a pound, since he paid $12,000 for the mare a little more than a year ago.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1915.

THE WALSH COMMISSION.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations has cost some $500,000. Its members, representing, or appointed to represent, the general public, the employed and employers, have made three main reports and three supplemental suggestions embodying opinions or theories, and containing, the mathematicians estimate, 200,000 words. The public must sympathize with the purpose, or what should be the purpose, of such a board, the dispassionate collection of facts in regard to the conditions of industrial employment, the relations between workingmen, organized and unorganized, and employers; the merits and the defects of labor organizations and employers' associations, strikes, boycotts, hours, wages, output, prices as affected by labor unions, a great nexus of economic interdependencies. There is a general public, as well as a particular private, interest in these matters. The prosperity and even the social peace of the State is largely bound up in the status of these and similar questions. Moreover, the temper of the age is humanitarian. Indeed, no inconsiderable part of the community, in its generous desire to help what it conceives to be the weaker side, is sometimes inclined to forget that tyranny, duplicity, and injustice are human, not a monopoly of employers.

What the commission should have yielded was a calm view and review of the actualities of the labor situation, with reference to the correction of inequalities and injustices, not necessarily wholly by legislation, but by public opinion, making its own judgment on accepted facts. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the commission, one of the three members appointed to represent the public, has displayed from the first a heat and violence of bias and a passion of intemperant speech that have disgusted some of his colleagues, destroyed confidence and deadened interest in the commission, made it mainly a fantastic futility.

Two reports discredit the work of Mr. Walsh's "investigators." The report signed by him and the three representatives of labor proposes, according to the published summary, a new inheritance tax so graded that, while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The money snatched from the unproductive rich is to be used to extend education, to develop "other important social services" yet to be disclosed, and, in association with States and municipalities, on "great constructive work, "such as road building, irrigation, and "reforestation."

It is superfluous to characterize this frank project of confiscation. Will the English language be enriched with the verb "to walsh"? What is the use of considering seriously a report which demands a Constitutional amendment already incorporated as the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, and proposes

> That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a Constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

"Swollen, unearned fortunes," "an "innumerable number of parasites of "every type," "the growth of a hereditary aristocracy"—it is the old jargon. Apparently, Mr. Walsh's "Director of Research and Investigation" supposed that the commission was appointed to redistribute wealth in excess of a million dollars.

The report signed by Professor Commons and Mrs. Harriman, and, with certain exceptions, by the Commissioners representing employers, contains, we regret to notice, another extraordinary project. A permanent Commission on Industrial Relations—the one just dead having been so singularly successful—is to be established. It is to consist of three persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is to be aided by an unpaid Advisory Council, comprising ten representatives of associations of farmers and employers, ten of labor associations, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. It may conduct investigations, more felicitously, let us hope, than its namesake, but its main business is to administer the labor laws. Another addition to bureaucracy.

To support the Industrial Commission and "further social welfare, "without increasing the taxation of "the people," the Federal Fund for Social Welfare is to be raised by means of an inheritance tax rising from 1 per cent. on estates of more than $25,000 left to direct heirs to 15 per cent. on estates of more than $1,000,000:

> By increasing the rate as proposed it is estimated that a fund of $200,000,000 a year would be collected, of which $50,000,000 would be returned to the various States.
>
> The principal of this fund it is proposed to invest in homes for workingmen, hospitals, rural credits for farmers, and such other purposes of a social nature as would insure an income.
>
> The income from the fund, which would be administered by the Industrial Commission, would be used to meet the expenses of the commission; to promote the social well-being in the shape of establishing sickness and unemployment insurance, old age pensions, the establishment of employment offices, the promotion of industrial education through subsidies paid to the various States, and enabling tenant farmers to acquire possession of their farms.

Here again let the scheme speak for itself. We only permit ourselves to wonder how its proposers imagine that this enormous sum is to be produced by a taxation from whose incidence "the people" are absolutely secure. This report recommends, on the distinctly humorous ground that immigration is an important question between labor and capital, the administration of the immigration laws by the Industrial Commission. The commission would be in the hands of "labor," which is distinctly hostile to immigration. In case of a scarcity of labor, what chance would the employer have?

The three employer Commissioners dissent from the approval given by Dr. Commons and Mrs. Harriman to the secondary boycott. "A rank injustice," they call it. Such it seems to many or most of us. These three Commissioners give the impression of fairness and moderation. What they have to say about sympathetic strikes, union politics, union failure to keep agreements, restriction of output, the closed shop, union violence, apprenticeship rules, is well worth reading by everybody; and with much of it many unionists, individually at least, can agree. It is to be regretted that the labor representatives are not always as measured. One of them, indeed, Mr. A. B. Garretson, seems to be suffering from tumidity of the vocabulary. The question may suggest itself to the reader of the first two reports if there is anything like the amount of "unrest" and disbelief in the equality of justice which they assume.

PREFERENCE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Although the Civil Service Committee of the Constitutional Convention has voted down the proposed amendment granting preference in civil service appointments to veterans of the Spanish war and volunteer firemen, it is not unlikely that a further effort will be made in behalf of this undesirable measure in the convention after the report of the committee is presented this week. The promoters of the plan, which, in the opinion of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, would give to a specified class of men "a practical monopoly of all offices to be hereafter filled," are efficient and determined. They may yet succeed in violating the principle of civil service reform. They would extend the privilege of preference further, to veterans of the National Guard, on the plea, which is more or less effective with unthinking persons, that men who render military service to the State or nation are inadequately rewarded. That men who fight for their country should be honored and rewarded everybody agrees, but not in this way, not by the practical destruction of a system which has been so beneficial to the service of the State and nation.

Those who favor the amendment see a precedent for the privilege they claim for Spanish war veterans in the preference in appointment and promotion which is now enjoyed by veterans of the civil war. But these men were favored for office before the institution of the merit system, and, inevitably, when that system was established by law, the existing preference was continued. Public opinion at that time would not have warranted its rejection. It has always been recognized, however, that that preference is not in accordance with the true principles of civil service reform.

The object of the merit system is to secure for the public service those who are best fitted to perform that service. It was instituted to correct the ancient evil of the use of public offices as gratuities. It extends an equal opportunity to all. To give preference to those who have rendered military service would be to establish class distinction in the service. That does not now exist. The veterans of the civil war are old men and do not take examinations in numbers sufficient to interfere seriously with the competitive system; but if any large number of the 17,000 citizens of the State of New York who served in the Spanish war were granted preference in appointments, they might get all the offices that are to be filled in the next five years. And the amendment provides for preference in promotions as well as appointments.

For the good of the State the proposed amendment must be beaten. It is not in accordance with American ideals. The soldier is inspired by patriotism. A patriot does not aim to impair the civil service of his country, and to grant preference to any persons in civil service appointments would inevitably tend to the impairment of the service.

OBREGON.

The reply of General Alvaro Obregon to the Pan-American appeal is a forcible rejection of its proposals. He stands firmly, and in an almost savage spirit, by the First Chief, and insists that Carranza has an army of 150,000 men and controls nine-tenths of the country. He expresses his conviction that the signers "were abso-"lutely in ignorance of the solidarity "of our movement" and have permitted themselves "to be misguided by "false information or unscrupulous in-"fluences." This is not polite, but we need not blame a soldier, who is nothing but a soldier and has hitherto not only shown his contempt for civilians, but also his incapacity to administer civil government, for his lack of diplomatic suavity. The note of Obregon to the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi is a definite reply to the international appeal for a conference of the belligerents. It is also a reply to the rumors that his position in regard to Carranza was doubtful. The hope that, for the sake of peace, he might favor a plan to secure harmonious action of all the leaders who have been avowedly fighting for the same ends is shattered.

Obregon is at present the foremost man in Mexico. If he has not definitely defeated Villa, he has put him to flight and lessened his powers. But Villa still exists and still has appreciable power. In the kind of warfare they wage in Mexico the leaders of factions must either be killed or driven out of the country before they can be considered beaten. Zapata is still active. The favorable consideration of the well-intentioned proffer of good offices by the United States and six Latin-American countries by Carranza and Obregon would be more encouraging than its acceptance by the others.

But the tireless labors of a press bureau established in this country by Carranza have not convinced Americans that the Constitutionalists control nine-tenths of Mexico or satisfied them of the ability of the pompous First Chief to establish a stable government with the continued opposition of the other revolutionaries. It has not convinced them of Carranza's power to subdue the other factions. They are still active and threatening in various parts of the country, certainly in more than one-tenth of its territory.

The labors of the signers of the appeal, however, are not finished. No further action will be taken until replies have been received from all the persons to whom the appeal was addressed. A fortnight or more may pass before the result of their well-meant effort is known. In the meanwhile, the people of this country will await the result calmly. The Mexican situation is irritating and perplexing, but it is not necessary to predict dire happenings in connection with it. The problem it presents must be solved. It would be most gratifying if Mexicans would solve it for themselves, if confident Carranza could find a way to solve it on his own account. But at present he seems to be only the dog in the manger. It is worth while to note, also, that the Red Cross reports from the City of Mexico, which are sent by mail as far as Galveston, picture a terrible condition of destitution and famine, in spite of all Carranza's promises of relief.

A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

Italy's declaration of war against Turkey foreshadows a material strengthening of the forces of the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The call of the King of Rumania for a conference in Bucharest of the representatives of all the Balkan States indicates that Italy's latest action has had an immediate effect in a country which has maintained intimate relations with the Italian Government. While Bulgaria is still hesitant, the reports of the willingness of Serbia to make concessions are encouraging to the hope of the Allies for early Balkan assistance. The report that Bulgaria is massing troops on her Turkish frontier seems well-founded. There is also a report that Rumania is already mobilizing troops on her Austrian frontier. There are signs that within a few days the European war may enter upon a new phase.

It is not wise, of course, to place too much reliance on such signs. The latest dispatches indicate that Greece is determined to remain neutral, and her continued insistence on "the integrity of Greek territory," in spite of her announced position of "benevolent neutrality" toward the Entente Powers, might tend to delay the expected Balkan action. But the settled fact of Italy's entrance into the fierce campaign against the Turks is enough in itself to raise the hopes of the Allies. They have been making some noteworthy gains in the Dardanelles, and the reinforcement of their armies in that neighborhood by 100,000 or more Italian troops should help their project greatly.

THE CRIME OF REDUCING TAXES.

In 1914 Emanuel L. Philipp, an old-school Republican, was elected Governor of Wisconsin. The voters had wearied of the long dominance of Mr. La Follette as Governor, Senator, and reform boss. They found that reform in the hands of Mr. La Follette and his disciples was mighty expensive. Governor Philipp, abandoning the costly experiments and excrescences of the La Folettian school, pared expenses to the extent of some $8,000,000. Whatever was good, and no doubt much was good, in Mr. La Follette's somewhat copious program, there was a reaction against it last year, and at this time any effort at retrenchment in the cost of government is sure to have popular support.

Mr. La Follette himself bewhacked Governor Philipp's predecessor last Fall for extravagant appropriations, the responsibility for which he laid upon that official. Now, according to The Milwaukee Sentinel, "he intends "to attack Governor Philipp for 'cut-"ting down appropriations.'"

A singular ground. One on which any Governor would welcome attack. What ails Senator La Follette? Is his health out of order? Has his hand lost its cunning? Or is his kind of reform, once so prosperous and populous in Wisconsin, run to seed? To assail a public servant for saving the public's money is a policy worthy of the late W. S. Gilbert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Finch, Master Mariner.

Captains who survive the loss of their ships, no matter how, are put on the defensive, and, to say the least, they are viewed askance by owners and public. Even though nothing worse than ill luck can be charged against them, it is usually difficult and often impossible for them to get another command.

For this harsh law of the sea there is more of justification than is realized by more than very few of those who in seeming cruelty enforce it. Modern psychology has shown that between competency and what is called good luck, as between incompetency and what passes for bad luck, there is a real and close relation. Beware of him to whom "accidents" constantly or often happen. There is something irremediably wrong with his "reaction time," if with nothing else, and he is not fit for positions of high responsibility—notably unfit to command ships.

These remarks, thanks to exceptional circumstances, made, as are so many of late, in Germany, have a happy relevance to the case of Captain William Finch, who lives to tell the tale of the Arabic's end. For once—not for the first time, of course, but the times have not been so many—a man in his position is not on the defensive. His story is not explanatory or exculpatory; it is merely descriptive. There is a cloud of witnesses to prove that on the Arabic preparation for all possibilities was perfect, humanly speaking, and perfectly, too, was the worst of them met when it came.

And Captain William Finch, having been all and done all that a Captain could and should, stood pale and cool on his bridge, watching as they rowed away the boats that he might have entered as readily as another. He stood there till the ship went down, a truly heroic figure of devotion to the duties and obligations of his rank. To say that what he did then was useless would be easy—and false. Had he saved himself when he could he would not have been the last man voluntarily to quit the ship. He would have left behind the men whom he had ordered to stand by the engines and the boilers, the men who had done so, in part, at least, on the understanding and in the belief that the man who gave the order would remain at his post as long as they at theirs. That they did it and brought the rapidly moving ship to a standstill is the one reason why the boats could be launched, as those of the Lusitania could not be, and why so many were saved.

That the Captain escaped after all—that was really "accidental," or as much so as anything can be.

Recognizing Debts to Germany.

These are days when wholesale denunciation, the indictment of entire nations, is lamentably common, and it is not the less lamentable because several peoples are each adopting policies and committing deeds that to other peoples seem stupidly wicked or wickedly stupid.

Whether justly or not, the Germans are receiving more of this indiscriminating condemnation than any other race, and against at least one of their foes they are returning it in fullest measure. Many of them deny, and if any of them admit it is not audibly, that there is any good whatever in England or the English. Even the German scholars and scientists have been infected by the prevalent malady of blind hate, and in a sort of delirium have railed at men with whom only a little while ago they acknowledged full brotherhood as fellow-seekers for truth and successful finders of it.

The result is that by too many critics the reality of Germany's peaceful and constructive or protective achievements have been scornfully questioned. It remains true, however, that Germans have done great and better things than proving themselves efficient—and ruthless—in war.

A man who has just died, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, made and gave to the world discoveries for which it cannot ever cease to be grateful merely because his rulers saw fit to invade and ravage Belgium. Two dread maladies, one of them the deadliest scourge of childhood and the other a menace to every age, Ehrlich brought under control at last, and he accomplished the perhaps even more difficult task of conquering in his own lifetime the fierce antagonism to innovations and innovators that marks the medical profession of every country. He compelled general recognition of the merits of both antitoxin and salvarsan, and made the world appreciably better and safer than it was before.

These were not by any means the only achievements of Dr. Ehrlich, for there were others which, though less important, will be remembered long after his signing of that astonishing defense of the German cause has been forgotten.

He Fought Long for Recognition.

One of medicine's characteristic scandals is recalled by the death last week in Havana of Dr. Charles, or Carlos, J. Finlay. As long ago as 1886 he had become convinced that a certain mosquito was the one agent by which yellow fever was conveyed from one human being to another. This conclusion was based on careful and intelligent observation of many epidemics of the disease, and in the year mentioned in a public address before his colleagues, and later in well-argued articles in reputable American medical journals, he presented facts that should have started just the sort of investigation which, after our war with Spain, not only proved that Dr. Finlay was right, but made practicable and easy the abolition throughout the Western Hemisphere of one of its worst diseases.

But for years and years Dr. Finlay and his mosquito theory received no attention not derisive or contemptuous, and this was the stranger because, in the meantime, the relation of the same insects to a closely related malady, malaria, had been brilliantly demonstrated abroad. It was not till our army surgeons went to Havana that the mosquito theory received serious attention, and even they gave it at first reluctantly and without confidence of success. When their interest had once been excited, however, their work was magnificent. The surgeons risked, and some of them lost, their lives in testing the Finlay ideas. They found most of them—all of any importance—to be correct, and soon there was no more mystery about yellow fever and what to do for it than there is in a case of broken arm or leg.

Dr. Finlay's name remains almost unknown outside of medical circles, and in them it is not as well known as are the names of the men whom he set on the path that led to fame.

AS WOMEN THINK OF WAR.

Not All Alike, Nor Many as Miss Addams Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in regard to Miss Jane Addams's amazing and dreadful point of view goes straight to the point and is one to be thankful for. But without such direful results I think that you, too, fall a little into the generality bog in which she is floundering, for your last paragraph seems to show that you think all women agree with her.

You will find that there are many women—in fact, I fancy the great majority of them—who believe men go to war with love of country, self-sacrifice, and true heroism in their hearts, knowing that suffering and death may be their share, but still going gladly. Many women realize that while war is horrible, more horrible than words can say, and that it brings ruin and devastation in its train, it is sometimes necessary, and when the time does come it must be met bravely, promptly, efficiently, and fought to the bitter end. Many—in fact, most—women realize that human life and suffering are the price which has to be paid for the onward sweep of civilization, and that the brave men who have the sorrow and the great honor to be making such tremendous history will not flinch until the task is done—until, at no matter what cost to themselves, they have beaten down the principle of cruelty and hate which is trying to submerge the world.

The majority of men and women do not believe in "peace at any price," but believe in trying by all honorable means to avert war, and when it is no longer possible and the rights of humanity are being wrecked then to fight, and to fight hard, and to fight until the questions involved are settled once and for all. To stop before this end is reached makes all the hideous sacrifice and bloodshed a cruel waste. The majority of women take their places when war comes and do their share with the same bravery and love of country as the men, and there is more than enough suffering and self-sacrifice and glory to go round.

LUCY ABBOT THROOP.

New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

POLAND'S CUP OF MISERY.

Warsaw's Passing Under German Kultur One Calamity More.

From The Polish Press of Chicago.

In view of statements which appeared in the press to the effect that the Chicago Poles rejoice over the fall of Warsaw, and in view of unauthorized statements and conflicting reports with regard to the future of Poland, we, the representatives of the largest Polish organizations, as well as the Polish press in Chicago, desire to give public utterance to the thoughts and emotions which fill our minds and hearts at a time so momentous and pregnant in events.

An expression of either joy or regret by the Poles of Chicago over the passing of the capital of Poland from the hands of one enemy into those of another would be, to say the least, premature. We realize that the capital of Poland has for a hundred years been under the rule of a ruthless master. We realize also that along with the capital, its surrounding territory has suffered the most terrible ravages of war.

We are aware that this capital, in the face of constant repression and persecution, has maintained to a high degree the standard of Polish nationality and culture. It has now passed from the dominion of one ruler, undoubtedly culturally inferior, under the rule of another, who claims superiority of culture, but which the Poles at no time admitted, and at this time are loath to admit.

It has been manifest for a century past that Warsaw, under the despotic rule of the Muscovite, has remained a Polish city. It is also manifest that ancient Polish cities like Breslau and Danzig, under Prussian dominion, though enjoying a high standard of economic welfare, have almost been Prussianized. Furthermore, Posen, the ancient capital of Great Poland, the latest Polish acquisition of Prussia, barely saved one-half of its Polish population, while the fertile plains of the western part of Posen have, through expatriation and special anti-Polish legislative measures, almost entirely passed out of Polish hands. It is obvious that Warsaw, like the rest of Poland, shall suffer immeasurably from the ravages of war which she neither sought nor countenanced.

It is to be expected that the horror of destruction and devastation which has laid bare two-thirds of Polish territory will also be visited upon Warsaw.

We realize that unto the end of this unfortunate conflict Polish towns, villages, cities, and farms will be destroyed, and Polish population ruthlessly slaughtered.

Therefore, why rejoice, why anticipate doubtful fulfillment of vague and indefinite promises, unsupported by authoritative enactment?

The fall of Warsaw is another link in the endless chain of misery, persecution, and national calamity engulfing the innocent Polish people for the last 150 years.

After those who dismembered Poland, robbed her of her heritage, and used every means to exterminate her people shall have made restitution, when wrongs shall have been righted, when Warsaw becomes the capital of a free and independent Poland, when the last footprint of the invaders shall have disappeared, then will come the time for the Chicago Poles to rejoice with their brethren across the sea.

CASIMIR ZYCHLINSKI,
President of the Polish National Alliance.
PETER LIGMAN,
President of Polish National Council.
JOHN F. SMULSKI,
Treasurer of the Polish Central Committee.
PETER ROSTENKOWSKI,
President of Polish Roman Catholic Union.
Mrs. ANNA NEUMANN,
President of the Polish Woman's Alliance.
HENRY SETMAJER,
Represent. of the Polish Falcons' Alliance.
W. J. ANDRZEJEWSKI,
Secretary of the Polish Military Alliance.
S. ORPISZEWSKI,
Editor of the Polish Weekly Zgoda.
J. J. CHRZANOWSKI,
Editor of the Polish National Daily.
J. PRZYPRAWA,
Editor of the Polish Daily Zgoda.
STANISLAUS SZWAJKART,
Editor of the Polish Daily News.
F. S. BARC,
Editor of Narod Polski.
J. S. SKIBINSKI,
Editor of Free Poland.

WE ARE NOT LIKE CARTHAGE.

Proof Is That Our National Mind Has Changed About Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly all classes of people in America have undergone, within the past year, one of the greatest, most nearly universal changes in mental attitude that annals record. Twelve months ago nine out of every ten persons in this country (and I was one of them) raised their hands in horror each time any individual, inspired by means that were then considered out of the limelight, suggested that the United States should take immediate steps to prepare (then a horrible word) against any future attack by land or sea. The one-time majority said, first, that the nations that had had huge armaments thrust upon them by zealous monarchs were now at war and thus could not afford to involve the United States in the almost world-wide conflict that is now being waged by the peoples of Europe; second, that preparedness tended toward militarism; third, that our isolation would be a prophylactic factor that would work in our behalf; and finally, that we, the nation who makes the most money and spends the most money pro rata, had men of such creative, inventive genius within our 20,000 miles of unprotected seacoast who would simply get together and, by a few twists of the wrist, and slips of the tongue, propound the propaganda whereby the United States could, if necessary, claim the heavyweight championship of the world. The last argument is being inaugurated at the present time and I sincerely trust that it will bear better results than the other three.

Because we see the futility of all the arguments that were advanced by the majority twelve months ago we have changed our minds. This is not an exhibition of weakness or lack of fortitude upon our part, but rather a further proof that Americans have the peculiar faculty to adapt themselves to circumstances. We learn that Warsaw is being evacuated and left to devastation by "enemy guns" because Russia was not prepared with trained men or a sufficient quantity of ammunition to withstand a "fighting efficiency." Shall we temporarily evacuate New England, New Jersey, and Maryland in the face of an attack in the future from one or a combination of the present contending forces? Or shall the citizens of sunny California flee inland from the guns of hostile ships that may come at some future time to bombard our practically defenseless Pacific Coast while the United States spends from six to nine months—and it does take that long—to perfect a fighting machine! The thought of such a thing makes the shivers run up and down our backs, but at the same time those "shivers" straighten us, make us stand erect and look the matter squarely in the eye. The time has come. Immediate steps must be taken if we are to remain a world power, because fighting efficiency cannot be obtained in a fortnight.

America has been a nation of dollars and cents as Carthage was a mercenary municipality, but we are going to be wide-awake enough not to fall down as she did when, instead of being bought off by commercial technicalities, her enemies one day defeated her and took a good share of her worldly goods in the bargain. From now on we must get ready, prepare—call it what you will—only do it. Follow the Swiss system, the public school system, the organized militia system or a combination of all these—the means matters not as long as the best is chosen by a group of men that fully understand such things—and thus accomplish the end. The new, strange conditions that exist and the absence of peace and harmony have completely changed the thoughts of modern thought, and, while some skeptics may manifest a belief in the advisability of our continuing the present mode of procedure, it would be nothing short of foolhardy not to adapt ourselves to a condition that would guarantee us protection against any exigencies that might arise in the future.

CHARLES FOSTER BROWN.

Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 1, 1915.

THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN.

It Gives Them Wholesome Occupation During Vacation Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion through your paper and others in reference to shorter vacations for school children has interested me. It does not seem to me that our children are out of the overcrowded schoolrooms any too long during these hot, sultry Summers, but their time might be better employed than in street-corner lounging and its resultant evils.

One private organization, supported by voluntary contributions, has solved the problem in a sensible, educational and pleasant way. I refer to the Children's Garden on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institution at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A. This garden is supported absolutely by the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild at 70 Fifth Avenue. In its fourth year of existence it has given to 600 children a happy, wholesome, educational Summer, and from each "Tiny Tim" farm the owner has taken home fresh vegetables through the Summer. The garden belongs to the entire neighborhood, and so keen is the interest of the people in its vicinity that this year the guild allowed eight or ten mothers to have plots. It has proved as big a force for betterment in the entire neighborhood as any form of social service I know. The average cost of supporting one "farm" (the farms are 8 by 10 feet) is five dollars. This is supplied by friends of the guild.

Could any child have a more inexpensive Summer with greater fun at so low a cost? Every schoolroom lesson can be taught in the garden, and most of all, the big lesson of life, its cause and effect. And no book ever contained more marvelous stories than are found in a children's garden. There is room for many more gardens for children. Vacant lots (I know of a big space on East Eleventh Street) can be utilized in neighborhoods where the "toilers of the long day" see nothing of the wonders of nature.

Give the children, then, not shorter vacations, but provide them with a different form of education, that of the hands as well as the head

KATHERINE PAUL.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Sharks at Sydney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any one who doubts that sharks in temperate waters do attack human beings will visit Sydney, N. S. W., and pursue his inquiry there, his doubts will be speedily resolved. Offhand, I can remember three specific instances of death from attacks by sharks in Sydney harbor. The first was that of a boy sitting on a wharf at Ryde, on the Paramatta River, one of the numerous arms of the harbor. His legs were dangling in the water and a shark came up, seized a foot, and disappeared with the boy, whose body was never seen again. The second was a youth of about twenty years, who was swimming across one of the bays. Halfway across he was seized by a shark, and the body was never recovered. The third instance was in Lane Cove. A youth was in swimming, but not out of his depth, when a shark seized him. By desperate efforts he managed to escape, but was so badly bitten that he died within a few hours.

Originally there were no dangerous sharks in the harbor, the generally accepted explanation of their presence being the discharge of blood and offal from the meat abattoirs at Globe Island into the harbor waters. This unsanitary system has long since been abolished and the abattoirs removed, so that the bad pre-eminence of Sydney harbor will, in due course, doubtless become a thing of the past.

N. S. W.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 20, 1915.

Dr Albert's Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, in his statement issued to the newspapers, denies as "false and unwarranted" many of the deductions drawn from the documents and memoranda that were found in his portfolio. He claims that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals, and suggestions were sent to him from strangers with whom he had had no dealings and whose identity was unknown to him. Does he really consider the American people stupid enough to believe that he would have preserved those letters had they been of no value to him? Many people in the public eye receive wild and irresponsible proposals and suggestions from people unknown to them, but such letters are invariably consigned to the scrap basket, or are handed over to the Police Department. They are not carefully preserved in portfolios.

MAUD NATHAN.

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

IF CITIES HAD OPEN POCKETS.

A Discussion of Home Rule in Relation to Municipal Extravagance, Taxes and Indebtedness—A Fair Compromise Proposed.

By ALLAN ROBINSON,
President Allied Real Estate Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The muddle in which the members of the Constitutional Convention find themselves over home rule has grown out of a lack of understanding as to municipal conditions, which, on the one hand, make it advisable that cities be given a limited but absolute grant of autonomy, and on the other that make it inadvisable that they have the wide powers recommended by the so-called conference of Mayors. Another factor that has contributed to the confusion is the multiplicity of home rule suggestions which have been laid before the members of the convention and incorporated in formal bills. These suggestions range from the nebulous proposal of Ray B. Smith to the very definite and concrete plan of John Lord O'Brian. Mr. Smith would leave the question of home rule to be dealt with by future legislators, while Mr. O'Brian would settle it once for all by severing all municipal activities from State control. Between these two extremes are a number of plans, some approaching in character the Smith proposal, while others have more or less resemblance to the O'Brian plan; and there are still others, which, while parading under the colors of home rule, have none of the elements of home rule, but are put forward apparently for the sole purpose of effecting a compromise of the opposing forces.

The first of the home rule proposals which received serious consideration from the members of the Cities Committee of the convention was that of Mr. O'Brian. This proposal was prepared and supported by the conference of Mayors, comprising fifty-three Mayors of cities in the State. As we look back upon the course of the home rule discussion in the convention it becomes increasingly apparent that the home rule adherents made a tactical mistake in advancing such a revolutionary grant of powers to the cities as that provided for in the O'Brian bill. The members of the convention and the public generally throughout the State were not prepared for any such extreme legislation, and there had been no such campaign of education as to lay the foundation for a complete severance of municipal activities from State control. It was not strange, therefore, to find that the country members and delegates from some of the up-State cities conceived the idea that an attempt was being made, particularly by New York City, to strengthen the cities at the expense of the State and to create a number of separate sovereignties within the borders of the State. If at the outset a stand had been made for the adoption by the convention of the principle of home rule we would not now be facing the probability of having no genuine home rule proposal incorporated in the Constitution.

But aside from the mistake of attempting to force a wide grant of powers to cities, it is more than doubtful whether such a grant would work the beneficial results which are claimed for it. Financial and tax conditions in the cities of this State are today such as to make absolute home rule an exceedingly dangerous experiment. Under the broad grant of powers provided for by the proposal of the conference of Mayors, municipal operation of public utilities would have been encouraged. Some day an extension of municipal activities along the line of municipal operation may come, but any such extension or increase of activities at the present time would inevitably result in a series of municipal bankruptcies. Municipal activities have increased very largely in the last ten years and the consequent expense of Government is commanding serious consideration. The great problem in this country today is not finding new activities for Municipal Government, but limiting those activities, or at least finding means of carrying them on at less expense. The following tables are compiled from the United States Census reports for 1902, 1903, and 1913, and show the notable increase in taxes and indebtedness in the seventeen principal cities in New York State in the period mentioned:

	Net Indebtedness Per Capita.		Gen. Prop. Tax Per Capita.	
	1913.	1902.	1913.	1903.
Albany	$41.89	$30.54	$12.94	$10.51
Amsterdam	33.03	38.65	8.40	6.91
Auburn	35.11	21.60	13.91	10.45
Binghamton	17.62	19.17	10.16	9.07
Buffalo	63.47	49.29	17.40	11.48
Elmira	28.62	32.68	13.02	9.27
Jamestown	50.71	26.56	13.01	9.35
Mt. Vernon	118.87	100.24	22.88	24.15
N. Rochelle	106.65	88.70	26.35	17.14
New York	165.95	89.02	28.12	19.36
Niag. Falls	97.12	75.17	21.55	8.97
Rochester	71.76	60.41	15.74	12.32
Schenectady	46.66	30.37	12.15	4.77
Syracuse	72.10	71.43	15.38	12.30
Troy	39.05	39.41	17.93	10.96
Utica	25.59	18.63	12.37	10.10
Yonkers	101.39	69.74	20.14	14.92

It will be noted that every one of these cities shows a per capita increase in taxes except one, and that all but three show a per capita increase in net indebtedness; while in some cases the per capita increase in both taxes and debt is striking. This is peculiarly true in the case of New York City, where taxes rose per capita from $19.36 in 1903 to $28.12 in 1913, and net indebtedness increased from $89.02 in 1902 to $165.95 in 1913. This enormous increase in per capita burdens, great as it is, does not tell all the story, for it has come at a time when the stricter enforcement of so-called remedial laws results in placing additional and unusual burdens upon land owners, who, so far as they can do so, transfer these burdens to their tenants, thus increasing the cost of living in this city. The California State Tax Association has lately issued a statement, on June 12, 1915, relative to the tax burden in the City of San Francisco, and as the situation there is similar to that in New York City, it may not be amiss to quote from this statement:

> For it is the law of economics that most of the burden is added to the cost of living—by the farmer to his grain, by the miller to his flour, by the wholesaler to his cost of distribution, and by the retailer to his selling price. The landlord adds his taxes to his tenant's rent, and the tenant, if he is in business, makes it up from his customers.
>
> But there is a limit to this shifting process, and it is soon reached. Thereafter high taxes simply reduce the selling value of the property taxed, thereby diminishing the community's wealth.

The grant of full home rule powers to cities would be undoubtedly followed by a general extension of municipal activities with the result that the burdens added to those now placed upon the public would far outweigh any benefits that they might receive through the exercise of these activities. It does not follow, however, that an absolute grant of limited powers should be denied to the cities. On the contrary, the same argument which is used against a full grant of broad powers can also be used in support of a grant of limited powers. One cause for the increase in municipal expenditures is the fact that cities are not now permitted to say how their money shall be spent. A very considerable proportion of the yearly budget in New York City results from the operation of mandatory laws enacted at Albany. It is absurd as well as wrong that Buffalo and Rochester should tell New York City how it should spend its money; just as it would be absurd and wrong for New York City to dictate to Buffalo and Rochester. So long as the responsibility for the expenditure of municipal funds rests elsewhere than upon the officials of the municipality itself, so long will it be impossible to insure the efficent expenditure of such funds, or to escape heavy and needless taxation burdens. For this reason it is essential that the cities of the State be given the sole and exclusive authority in local financial matters; and it was with a view of conferring this sole and exclusive authority upon the cities that Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson prepared a home rule proposal which has not only not received the consideration to which it is entitled, but has not even been put in the form of an amendment, by the convention authorities. Mr. Stetson's proposal which was laid before some of the members of the Cities Committee of the convention provided that—

> each municipality shall have full, sole, and exclusive power to adopt and to amend or to repeal municipal laws and to amend or to repeal special statutes for such municipality relating to or affecting (1) the powers, duties, mode of selection, terms of office and compensation of officers or employes of such municipality, (2) the transaction of its business, (3) the incurring, funding, or refunding of its obligations, (4) the presentation, ascertainment, audit, and discharge of claims against it, and (5) the acquisition and disposition and the use, care, and management of the public property therein (including streets and public places) and of all public institutions of such municipality, but not of any State institutions therein.

It further provided for a referendum on matters relating to the subjects enumerated.

This grant of powers is a limited one, but it is absolute and it would have established in the Constitution the principle of home rule without offending up-State prejudice. It would also have given cities the chance that they do not now have of saving themselves from financial bankruptcy, toward which some of them are now heading. It is still not too late for the convention to take up this plan, and it is the only home rule plan which is likely to be accepted at the polls this Fall.

ALLAN ROBINSON.

TRANSIENT MILITARISM.

Time and Wisdom Invariably Unite to Destroy It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost generally conceded that the present European war was brought about by the Prussian military party. Therefore the Allies will not attain their aim unless they succeed in crushing the German militarism. This seems to be logical. But, no; we are told, militarism will not be abolished, no matter which side will win. The Allies, even victorious, will not be able to crush the militarism of Germany forever, for "her military power lies not in her guns and her munitions of war, but in the spirit of her people." And the Allies, too, must be prepared rather for a "stiffening of militarism" in their respective countries in order to be able to keep down their vanquished foe.

This matter of militarism would look indeed hopeless if history did not give us a positive assurance to the contrary. There were many nations distinguished for their military spirit. Happily, on having reached its climax, militarism has declined everywhere to normal proportions. For instance, the Turks, under Mohammed I., Murad II., and Soliman I., had displayed military spirit to a great degree; yet for centuries since then they have been on the defensive. The proud and warlike Spaniards for a long time were a terror to nations, and now they are peaceful. France, under the Kings and Emperors, did hardly anything else but war, yet republican France cares now but for peace and liberty.

There is no reason to believe that the Germans make an exception to the rule in this case. There are certain political conditions, external and internal, which make a nation warlike to a lesser or greater degree. With the change of these circumstances the spirit of the people changes, too. This is a historical law.

The Prussian militarism was cultivated quite artificially not only during the last fifty years, but even earlier, notably under William I., "King-Sergeant." In no other country of the world was there such persistent and brutal training of soldiers as in Prussia. Only that brutal training could bring about certain atrocities. But nobody can affirm that atrocities, too, are due to the very spirit of the German people.

What the Allies aim at is to do away with the Prussian artificial militarism which brutalizes the German people and endangers the peace of Europe. The German militarism has attained its climax, and after the next treaty of peace it will certainly decline, with benefit both to Germany and the world at large.

DR. P. J. POPOFF.

New York, July 25, 1915.

Peril in Rented Canoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is to start some agitation in regard to the careless manner in which owners of canoes handle the renting of same. Last Saturday on Jamaica Bay a party of men out in a motor boat about 7 P. M. ran across an upturned canoe between Sheepshead Bay and Rockaway Point. There were hanging on to the canoe two boys, probably 17 years old. One boy claimed he could swim, and the other could not. We picked the boys up and tried to tow the canoe, but found that there was a hole six inches square in the bottom, which the boys claimed was covered over with leather, (they discovered it after they had started out.) It seems the leather tore loose after they had been out a short while and, of course, swamped the boat. I doubt very much if these boys could have held on for fifteen minutes longer.

M. H.

New York, Aug. 19, 1915.

THE WOLF.

When the babe is in his cradle, and the gudeman in his bed,
And I cover up the embers on the hearth,
And the frost creeps in upon us, with its silent, stealthy tread,
And the snow has hid the bare, brown face of earth—

Then the Wolf, that in the daytime keeps his distance, hides, and slinks,
Grows so bold he dares to snuffle at the door.
Is it fancy—do I sense him, through the unprotected chinks?
Is that sound the deadly menace of his paw?

But I push the bolts in tighter, and I steal into my bed,
And I listen till I hear his howl afar—
Safe at least until tomorrow, for today we have been fed,
And the Wolf of Famine leaves us as we are!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

CONKLIN ROAD YACHT HITS A SHOAL OF MUD

Kitchenette Apartment on Wheels Hangs Undecided Whether to Turn Turtle.

ROOF GARDEN ALL ASLANT

With "Women and Children First" Passengers and Crew Land Safe in Ditch Surf.

The land-going yacht in which R. R. Conklin, of the Motorbus Company of New York, and a party of twelve are going from Rosemary Farm, near Huntington, L. I., to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, came near foundering on her second day out, and was obliged yesterday to send a save-our-yacht call at 4:52 P. M. to the nearest port, Briar Cliff. The automobile, with its kitchen, hot and cold water, beds, tables, and even a roof garden, was stuck fast in the slippery mud which lined its channel, the State road just north of Briar Cliff.

Puffing contentedly, the big double-decked cross between a Fifth Avenue bus and a prairie schooner left Long Island on Saturday, and proceeded on the first leg of its 5,000-mile transcontinental voyage. At the last moment a change was made in the plans, and the automobile ship steered through Briar Cliff instead of going via White Plains, as was first intended. A bridge only ten feet wide was the cause, the yacht needing but twelve as a minimum.

The rain last night didn't bother the travelers in the least. With the heavy floor of the roof garden to shed any moisture that might seep through the garden roof, the yachting party could read books and magazines from the well-stocked bookcases which folded into the sides of their dwelling, while they reclined at their ease on couches pulled out from the sides or down from the ceiling of this motor palace. Big electric lights, supplied by current from the yacht's own dynamo, shed plenty of light.

Yesterday they went on again and were pitching and tossing along the road about two miles from Briar Cliff when they were forced to turn aside to let an automobile go by. Before the chauffeur could get control the machine had slid into the ditch and stood toppling as though undecided whether to turn over or not.

"Port your helm," called out Mr. Conkling, but it was too late.

"Women and children first," was the order, and the whole party scrambled into the muddy road.

The motor cycle tender was despatched for aid, but all Briar Cliff's horses and all Briar Cliff's men could not pull the yacht into the road again. Machines were invited to try. They came to pull but failed and ended by taking Mr. Conklin's family to Briar Cliff Lodge, where they spent the night. Mr. Conklin expects to get under way this afternoon at the latest. He is sure that he can eventually make the coast in his motor bus yacht.

PRIZE GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS.

Men's Tournament Won by E. D. Rheem of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 22.—The Summer colony here followed the usual Sunday program of riding and driving and informal luncheons and teas today. Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm; Henry W. Savage and Miss Bettina Savage of New York rode over for luncheon, and Miss Gladys Ingalls entertained friends at tea at Boxwood Farm, the country place she recently bought and is remodeling.

E. D. Rheem of Washington won the Men's Cup, with a handicap of 14, and 4 up on bogie, in the invitation golf tournament match play against bogie yesterday, while Mrs. Tyler Field of Cincinnati won the Women's Cup, with a handicap of 16 and 6 up on bogie. The thirty-one entrants included Miss Mercer French of New York, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea; Miss Mercer Dunlop, Miss Eleanor Bright, Mrs. E. H. Tinker, Miss Mabel Walker, Miss M. Martin, W. M. Hackett, Edwin Dougherty, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wardman, M. M. Binford, W. B. Mason, E. F. Walsh, W. C. Stribilg, J. D. Thomas, A. E. Carnett, Robert Carr, Francis Chapman, McKee Dunn, W. L. Jefferies, L. H. Skinner, A. A. Blair, W. W. Kurtz, D. A. Bishop, L. T. Cole, and J. Crompton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neave, who gave a large luncheon at Fassifern Farm the last of the week, will close Cearn Cottage and leave for New York by motor on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans gave a dance at the Pillars a night or two ago for Mrs. Evans's son, Joseph Whitehead, inviting all the members of the younger set.

The Rev. Dr. Harwood Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, who spent August at Moosehead Lake, will return with their family tomorrow, and have leased Mrs. Lanier Dunn's place, Gramercy Farm, for September and October.

General and Mrs. Edward P. Meany and Shannon Meany left last night for Morristown, N. J.

Arrivals today were W. A. Heminck, Howard Pardee, L. Temple, Jr., Mrs. A. R. Humes, and Kenneth Murchison of New York.

BATTEY-CRAWFORD WEDDING

Thomas Nast's Granddaughter to be Married on Sept. 15.

The wedding of Miss Muriel Nast Crawford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Crawford and granddaughter of Thomas Nast, famous cartoonist, and Donald E. Battey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Battey of New Rochelle and Watch Hill, R. I., will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Beaumont Park, New Rochelle. Miss Sallie Nast, a cousin of the bride, will be her flower girl.

Mr. Battey will have his brother, W. Earle Battey, whose marriage to Miss Evelyn Macalister of Englewood, is set for Oct. 9, as his best man. Gordon Battey will be the page, and the ushers selected are Thomas Nast Crawford, J. W. R. Crawford, Jr., Thomas Nast St. Hill, all of New Rochelle, and Henry Kirkham of Brooklyn.

Future Weddings.

Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett of 830 Park Avenue and Miss Matilde Margaret Lindenmeyr of 895 West End Avenue, a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, will be married on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The marriage of Miss Lilian de Champs Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osborne Wilson of Hampton Place, Brooklyn, and Charles Edward Bartlett, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Bartlett of Cincinnati, Ohio, is set for Wednesday evening, Sept. 1.

The marriage of Miss Alice M. Ross, the daughter of Mrs. Louis Runyon Ross of Englewood, N. J., to Frederick Beecher Colver, a son of ex-Mayor F. L. Colver of Tenafly, N. J., will take place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, in the Englewood Presbyterian Church.

Miss Davies Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Theodore Davies of 314 West Seventy-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elinor Van Gelder Davies, to Eugene H. de Bronkart of Chicago, Ill. The wedding will take place in January. Miss Davies is with her parents in the White Mountains.

TROOPERS TRAIN IN RAIN.

Mayor Mitchel Gets Some Vigorous Soldiering at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Second Provisional Cavalry Squadron, organized from the regiment of business and professional men here, had experiences last night and this morning that closely resembled those of active service. Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A., led the troopers out to Cumberland Head, six miles from here, for training such as the First Squadron had on Friday night. Conditions were similar until the rain commence to fall. The driving storm continued for twenty-four hours.

The appearance of the men when they returned, shortly after sunrise today, was proof of the benefits derived from the overnight training here. Although all were drenched, they passed jauntily through Plattsburg, singing and joking. Two weeks ago such an experience might have proved disastrous to the health of many of them, but after the hardening process of twelve days under army discipline a night in the rain was only an incident.

Mayor Mitchel and Robert Bacon, formerly Ambassador to France, were in the ranks of the squadron, whose leader was Sergeant William J. Clothier of Philadelphia. Each man carried a ration of raw bacon, potatoes, and onions, and each man cooked his own meals, just as he would have to do were he an enlisted man in actual war. Fireplaces were constructed with stones, and over one fire a Mayor, a former Ambassador, and a Police Inspector found themselves frying bacon until there was sufficient grease in the pan to brown potato chips and slices of onion.

Before supper was over, five of the horses broke loose, and the tired troopers were called out by a general alarm to recover them.

Sports were called off here today because of the rain, and most of the men caught up on lost sleep. Major Gen. Leonard Wood left for New York on official business. Police Commissioner Woods also went to New York, but will return to take part in the war manoeuvres next week.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be here on Wednesday, and after making an inspection of the camp will address the regiment. Colonel J. M. Andrews, one of the heads of the General Electric Company, visited the camp today. The company had decided, he said, to give full pay, during absence, to any of its employes who attended training camps similar to this.

JERSEY GUARD NOT INACTIVE.

An Officer Replies to Critics Who Miss the Infantry Camp.

In spite of the failure of the New Jersey Legislature to appropriate money for an infantry camp, the National Guard of that State, especially the officers, have had a considerable amount of the best class of training this year, according to a reply made yesterday by a National Guard officer to various criticisms of the inactivity of the guard.

"It is true," he said, "that the camp is popular with the enlisted men and that the residents on the seashore attend in large numbers the evening parades and reviews, and it no doubt would be beneficial as well as popular to continue it. The State should appropriate sufficient funds for the schools as conducted this year and the infantry camp in addition.

"It has been necessary in the past, even with the most liberal appropriations that have been made, to conduct rifle practice during the camp, and it has been found that the evening parades and reviews and other ceremonies interfere with the qualifications of the officers and men. If all ceremonies were dispensed with and sufficient time given for rifle practice and other field instruction, such as cannot be imparted in armories, there would be no complaint on this score.

"The plan outlined by the Adjutant General and approved by the War Department, which is being carried out this year, will undoubtedly show great results for the money expended.

"The various joint camps for artillery and cavalry and the various schools for the instruction of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are in themselves a strenuous year's work. The School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., from May 17 to June 17, was well attended. Other camps where officers and men from New Jersey and other States received first-class instruction were the camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., from June 1 to June 15, for the instruction of artillery officers; the Signal Corps camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from June 5 to June 15; the school of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., from June 6 to June 13, and at Sea Girt, N. J., from June 14 to June 19; the cavalry camp at Mount Gretna, Penn., from June 24 to 30, and the camp of instruction for non-commissioned officers at Sea Girt from June 5 to 17.

"When the work which has been done and is being done this year is collected into reports to the Adjutant General, it is safe to say that carping critics of last Spring and this Summer will be compelled to admit that our National Guard has been doing much hard work, in spite of the lack of the usual infantry camp."

CENSOR WORRIES TOWNSEND

Wonders What Sir Gilbert Parker Really Wrote to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 22.—The British censor has given Postmaster E. W. Townsend of this town, former Representative in Congress, cause for conjecture. Mr. Townsend has received a letter from his friend Sir Gilbert Parker, which the British censor scanned before it started across the Atlantic. The obliterated line that is of most interest to Mr. Townsend is that which follows Sir Gilbert's statement, "When I pay my next visit to the American continent." Then comes the smudged line.

"Now, what is bothering me," said Mr. Townsend today, "is this: Did the censor's smudge blur out Sir Gilbert's challenge to a golf contest with me, or a renewal of his proposal that we should write a play together? Of course, it may be anything else in the wide range of our discussions, but I recall that golf and playwriting were the topics we talked of most when we last met.

"By the way," continued Mr. Townsend, "Sir Gilbert writes me about the cotton situation this very sober observation: 'I have very good reason to believe that this urgent problem is being energetically debated in official quarters, and I look with confidence to a speedy settlement of a dispute which experience teaches me not to minimize.'"

TREASURER $17,000 SHORT.

Massachusetts Town Official Resigns After Secret Inquiry.

HOLBROOK, Mass., Aug. 22.—Shortages to the amount of $17,000 in the accounts of George B. French, the Town Treasurer, were discovered at a secret meeting of the Board of Selectmen last night, it was officially announced today. At the request of the town officials Mr. French, who has been Treasurer for seventeen years, tendered his resignation today.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool were:

Charles B. Allen, Miss Rose Amsterdam, C. Anderson, Miss E. Arthur, B. R. Baldwin, Edmund L. Baylies, Captain Charles Berlim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bishop, E. K. Bennett, T. J. Booth, E. A. Brown, J. B. Blaine, P. Dennett, J. W. Dennis, William Dodd, E. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farrand, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Helen Forster, P. Frazer, A. J. Guthrie, Luis M. Gutierrez, Colonel A. H. Halse, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jennings, Miss F. V. King, Miss Alice King, H. M. Lockwood, Mrs. P. K. Lucke, Mrs. A. M. Major, Mrs. C. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Mason, Charles P. Norcross, Dr. E. H. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. Orr, Miss Alice Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Reeve, J. D. Sadler, Donald J. Short, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Short, R. H. Termer, and W. C. Tyler.

SARAH BERNHARDT SAILS FOR AMERICA

Noted French Actress Will Devote Her Profits Here to Aiding War Victims.

BOARDS ESPAGNE SECRETLY

And (Whisper It) Press Agents Hear That Warships Followed to Protect Her from Germans.

Now that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, is far out at sea and safe from the danger of attack from German submarines, word has been sent to this country that she is a passenger on the French liner Espagne, which left Bordeaux early yesterday morning.

The exact time of Mme. Bernhardt's departure and the name of the ship on which she was to sail was carefully guarded, lest the Germans should seek revenge on the actress, who is the idol of the French people, for the scathing denunciations of the Kaiser and his subjects which she has voiced since the war began.

According to sources of information in close touch with her press agent, there was good ground for anxiety as to the actress's safety, as a week ago word was conveyed to him of a plot to blow up the ship on which she sailed. Word of this plot was sent to France by Paul Faguet, General Manager of the French Line in New York, and as a result two torpedo boat destroyers convoyed the Espagne until she was three hundred miles out at sea. This is said to be the first time such a precaution has been taken in the case of a French passenger ship coming to this country. If warships did not convoy the Espagne, why, the press agent missed his guess—that's all.

As Bordeaux is in the Bay of Biscay, out of what is called the danger zone, the French Minister of Marine has not considered it necessary to have war ships look out for the French liners now using that port instead of Havre, and, besides, they are all needed to protect the transports going from Toulon to the Dardanelles.

Mme. Bernhardt has always been known for her great patriotism and her hatred of Germany since the taking of Alsace-Lorraine after the war of 1870. Her speeches were so bitter that it has only been within the last few years that it has been deemed advisable for her to appear in Berlin. In her farewell speech in Paris she said that the major part of the profits of her tour in the United States would be devoted to the French widows and orphans of the war.

KEITH THEATRE OPENINGS.

Orpheum in Brooklyn Has Been Renovated at Cost of $100,000.

The dates for the re-opening of the Keith vaudeville and stock theatres have been announced. In Manhattan the Colonial and Alhambra Theatres will resume Labor Day and continue their former policies of presenting first-class vaudeville. The Bronx Theatre will reopen next Saturday as the only stock theatre in that borough, while the Harlem Opera House and the Royal Theatre will continue to present Keith junior vaudeville.

The Brunswick and Prospect Theatres in Brooklyn will begin their new seasons next Monday afternoon. The Crescent will return to its former policy of stock with William Wood as manager, and William C. Mason as general stage director. The Greenpoint will continue its present policy of junior vaudeville and will remain the Keith try-out house. The Madison Theatre will be devoted to pictures.

The Orpheum has been remodeled and redecorated at a cost of $100,000 during the Summer. The highest type of vaudeville bills, such as are given in the Palace, will be presented in the Orpheum.

Movie Star to Lead Grand March.

Anita Stewart, the moving picture star, will lead the grand march at the ball for the benefit of the Rockaway Beach Hospital at Wainwright & Smith's Pavilion, Rockaway Beach, on Thursday night. The hospital has constantly increasing demands made upon it, furnishing first aid in numerous cases of immersion in the adjacent waters, and will soon have to be enlarged.

DANIELS AT NEW LONDON.

Secretary Will Inspect Naval Station Today and Proceed to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, with his wife, three sons, nephew, and several aids, arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon from Washington aboard the Dolphin, which anchored in the outer harbor.

Members of the crew said the Secretary would inspect the local naval station tomorrow morning and proceed to Boston in the afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Victor Herbert will conduct the orchestra at the first performance of his new comic opera, "The Princess Pat," in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, tonight.

The company that will appear in "Grumpy" with Cyril Maude in the Empire Theatre for a short season beginning Sept. 13, will arrive on Sunday on the St. Louis. Mr. Maude, who is in Scotland, will follow the next week.

The Standard Theatre will reopen on Labor Day with "The Yellow Ticket." On the same date the York Theatre, which John Cort has taken under his management, will begin its regime as a neighborhood theatre with "The Natural Law."

Walker Whiteside will begin his tour in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's "The Ragged Messenger" in the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, on Aug. 30.

The second edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be produced at midnight tonight at the Danse de Follies above the New Amsterdam.

Howard Esterbrook, Paul Everton, and Wallace Worsley have been added to the cast of "My Lady's Garter," a dramatization of Jacques Futrelle's novel to be presented by the Monarch Producing Company.

Dorothy Stone gave a box party to several little friends for the performance of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe on Saturday afternoon. The party was planned as a surprise to Dorothy's father and mother, who are in the play. Mrs. Rex Beach chaperoned the children.

Two hundred members of the Great Neck Golf Club will see the performance of "Some Baby!" in the Fulton Theatre tonight.

David Bispham will appear again in vaudeville in September before the production of the Beethoven play "Adelaide," in which he will be seen in a series of special performances in the Harris Theatre in October.

De Wolf Hopper left yesterday for Long Beach, Cal., to begin acting for a series of pictures for the Triangle Film Corporation. Mrs. Hopper and De Wolf, Jr., will follow shortly. The comedian's contract calls for a year's work in pictures.

A baseball team made up of employes of the Strand Theatre played a team composed of Sing Sing prisoners yesterday at Ossining. The Strand team won the game by the score of 4 to 3.

A five-part production of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," with Charles Cherry in the principal role, is to be made by the Famous Players Company in conjunction with the Charles Frohman Company. This will be the fourth Frohman play the Famous Players Company has made into a film.

The Mustang Film Company, a new Western concern, has arranged to make a series of three-reel features based on Charles Van Loan's "Buck Parvin" stories. Mr. Van Loan is writing the scenarios and Arthur Acord, a champion roper, will play the title part.

PAN-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Federal Trade Commission Working Out a Plan for the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—An investigation of the tariff laws and customs regulations of South and Central American countries by the Federal Trade Commission was announced today as a step in the Government's efforts to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Latin-America. After a thorough inquiry, the commission will submit to President Wilson recommendations for reciprocal agreements to remove artificial obstacles to trade.

The Trade Commission will co-operate with the International High Commission, now being organized by Secretary McAdoo in accordance with recommendations made by the recent Pan-American conference here. The United States, Chile, Peru, Panama, Cuba, and Ecuador already have appointed representatives on the commission, and it is expected that its organization will be completed in time for a meeting at Buenos Aires on Nov. 1.

"The Federal Trade Commission," said a statement issued today by the Treasury Department, "will co-operate with the International High Commission, as far as practicable, to bring about, if possible, uniformity of laws in all Latin-American countries and the United States with respect to customs regulations, consular invoices, port charges, &c. Aside from exposing conditions and barriers which impeded trade relations between the United States and Central and South America, the commission will give careful consideration to the larger question of reciprocity, which would be a practical and substantial basis for the enlargement of Pan-American relations."

Under the Underwood tariff law, the President is authorized to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, to be submitted to Congress for ratification.

AMERICAN "TOMMY" HOME.

Parents Demanded Release—Irishmen Escape Registration.

William H. McComb, a Pittsburgh student, 20 years old, who ran away from home last June and enlisted in the First Regiment of Canadian Rifles at Shorncliffe, England, came back yesterday on the Philadelphia of the American Line. He said that after he had arrived in England his relatives applied through the State Department to have him released, but he pleaded with the Colonel to be allowed to stay. Early in August a second application was made, and McComb was discharged from the regiment and put on board the steamer by an official from the United States Embassy in London.

McComb said the English were pessimistic about the war and had given up all hope of reaching Berlin. So far as he heard, the aim was to wear the Germans down.

Edmund L. Baylies, who has been on a business trip to London, said that the registering of every male in the United Kingdom, he gathered from those in authority, meant conscription at an early date.

"England is united for defense," he said, "and there is seriousness now among the people. In the streets of London and Liverpool the women were in the majority everywhere."

The officers of the Philadelphia said there were 120 young Irishmen on board who had left Great Britain to avoid registration.

HELP FOR RIFLE CLUBS.

Government to Provide Ranges and Continue to Furnish Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is expected that the army estimates, when submitted to the next Congress, will contain provisions for a general plan of range construction throughout the country as the preliminary stage toward rifle training for citizens. High military authorities are in accord as to the necessity of such training for those who are available as volunteers, and that any scheme for a reserve must provide also for the rifle training of its members.

Congress at the last session authorized the Chief of Ordnance to issue free to rifle clubs the Krag rifles in storage at the arsenals, as well as ammunition to be used with the same. This ammunition was left over from the Spanish-American war. The supply will soon be exhausted, however, and provision must be made for the further manufacture of Krag ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal if the rifle club movement is to be encouraged.

HIS SON TOO AMERICAN.

Quong You Chong Has Lad Arrested for Acquiring Our Prejudices.

Quong You Chong, a Chinese merchant at 16 Pell Street, brought his son, Feng, 12 years old, into the Elizabeth Street Police Station shortly before midnight last night, and made a charge of incorrigibility against him. He told Lieutenant Duane he brought the boy from China three years ago, and sent him to school, intending to make a doctor of him. He said the lad had associated too much with American boys lately, and had become a Boy Scout, and had shown a dislike for the Chinese.

Feng said he was too thoroughly an American to live longer with his father; the smell of fish in his father's store was more than he could stand, and he had run away and had been working in a restaurant in Long Island City. He said the neat suit of clothes he wore was purchased with money he had earned himself.

SERMON BY BOY EVANGELIST

Fifteen-Year-Old Preacher Seeks Converts at Tent Service.

J. Scott Dawkins, who, although only 15 years old, is a licensed evangelist of the Siloam Methodist Church of Philadelphia, preached a sermon to a big congregation yesterday afternoon at the Tent Evangel. He began his career as a preacher two years ago, and has begun the study of theology at the Temple University, Philadelphia. He visited Paterson after Billy Sunday held his revival there and won eight converts. The boy evangelist addressed his remarks yesterday to young men and women.

"Think not of the world nor of the things of the world," he said. "Arise, get up from your life of sin. Won't you come and serve the Lord? It's worth while. Won't you take him this afternoon?"

Young Dawkins says he was converted at a rescue mission.

SENATOR HOLLIS ILL.

Physicians Order Indefinite Rest from Business Cares.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22.—Word was received from Washington tonight that United States Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire had been ordered to rest completely from business for an indefinite time. While on a fishing trip to Newfoundland recently he was stricken with acute appendicitis and was taken to the nearest hospital, where two operations were performed. As soon as he was able to travel he returned to Washington, where it was said that he was recovering slowly.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

HOTEL OF 31 STORIES FOR TIMES SQUARE

Heidelberg Building, at Broadway and Forty-second St., to be Replaced.

PLANS REVEALED BY SUIT

Broker Seeks to Collect Commissions from Edmund K. Stallo and Daughters.

A thirty-one-story hotel is to be built on the site of the Heidelberg Building, on Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, opposite The Times Building, by Edmund K. Stallo and his daughters, the Princesses Murat and Rospigliosi, according to a suit filed against the 1,482 Broadway Company, of which Mr. Stallo is President.

The hotel, according to the papers in the suit, is to be managed by Owens & O'Neill, who are the proprietors of the Hotel Fredericks at Huntington, West Va., and the Bancroft House at Saginaw, Mich., one of the finest hotels in the Middle West.

The suit was filed by Max Weiner, a real estate broker, through his lawyer, John J. Lordan of 115 Broadway. Weiner asserts that the 1,482 Broadway Company, of which Edmund K. Stallo and his daughters are the principal owners, owes him $30,000.

This sum, he alleges, is due him in commissions for obtaining first and second mortgage loans of $300,000 each on the leasehold of the property and on any improvements that may be erected thereon. The first mortgage matures in ten years, and the second in installments between 1917 and 1922.

The loan was obtained from Hugh A. Holmes, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hedden Construction Company. Mr. Holmes last night confirmed that statement made in the complaint that a thirty-one-story hotel was to be erected on the site of the Heidelberg Building.

The Princesses Murat and Rospigliosi are granddaughters of the late Alexander McDonald, who made a great fortune in Standard Oil. Edmund K. Stallo was out of this city last night.

The Bustanoby brothers, it was said last night, had made arrangements to run the café and restaurant on the roof garden of the new hotel.

Before the present Heidelberg Building was built, it was planned to put up a thirty-story building and the foundation and steel work in the present structure are said to be strong enough to remain as they are while the huge superstructure is added.

In 1909 the Heidelberg tower was erected on top of the building in the belief that it would be a profitable venture to sell advertising space on its sides. Only one advertisement was obtained for the tower and the plan was abandoned after large sums had been sunk in it.

ADMIRAL McCORMICK DIES.

Retired Navy Officer Served in Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

Rear-Admiral Alexander Hugh McCormick, who was a Commander on the old battleship Oregon, under Captain Clark, during the Spanish-American war, died in the Naval Hospital at Annapolis on Saturday night, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1859. On May 22, 1861, he resigned, but was reinstated a month later. Admiral McCormick was appointed an Ensign on Dec. 22, 1862, and rose through the various grades until he became a Captain 1892 and was retired as a Rear-Admiral in September, 1899. He served on the Quaker City in 1861, and during 1862-3 was assigned to the Norwich of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In 1862 he took part in the bombardment of Forts Pulaski and Winyaw Bay, S. C., and during 1864-5 was detailed on special service and served on the Iroquois.

During 1866 he served on the Chattanooga and then was detailed as an instructor at the Naval Academy until the end of 1869, when he was assigned to the Lancaster, where he remained until 1872. In 1877 he was detailed on special ordnance duty, and from 1881 until 1885 was Commander of the Essex. After this he served at the Navy Yard in Washington and in the Bureau of Ordnance, becoming Inspector of Ordnance here in 1889. During 1892-4 he was Commander of the Lancaster, and then was detailed to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, where he remained until 1897, when he became a member of the Armor and Personnel Boards. Admiral McCormick left this assignment to join the Oregon, and after the Spanish-American war, became Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard until he was retired.

"HARRY CASTLEMAN" DEAD.

Author of Many Stories of Adventure for Boys.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Charles Austin Fosdick, 73 years old, died at the home of his son in Hamburg, N. Y., today. Mr. Fosdick, under the name of "Harry Castleman," wrote many books of adventure for boys.

He was born in Randolph, N. Y., and received his education at the Central High School in Buffalo. When the civil war began he enlisted as a landsman in the Mississippi Squadron, and passed through the various grades until he was a Receiver and Coal Superintendent for the squadron when the war ended. Mr. Fosdick obtained the material for many of his books while serving in the navy, and his series concerning the adventures of "Frank," such as "Frank Before Vicksburg," &c., are all his own experiences during the civil war. He wrote a number of other series all centring about the same character, and his books were very popular among boys for many years. His last book was "Carl the Trailer."

Dr. Joseph J. Higgins.

Dr. Joseph J. Higgins, attending surgeon of Fordham Hospital and former surgeon of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, died yesterday at his home, 103 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his 47th year. He was born in Terryville, Conn., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1892 and then became an interne in the New York Hospital for two years. Dr. Higgins was also visiting surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital and consulting surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury, Conn. He was a member of Squadron A, the New York Athletic and Calumet Clubs and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Two brothers and two sisters survive him. His funeral will be held from St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

EDWARD J. GRAHAM DEAD.

Deputy Superintendent of Banking Expires at Atlantic City.

Edward J. Graham, Second Deputy Superintendent of Banking of New York State, died yesterday at Atlantic City, N. J., in his 59th year. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy six months ago and did not recover.

Mr. Graham was born in Albany and lived there all his life. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, and in 1885 became private secretary to Charles S. Fairchild, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Later he became secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Windom. In 1889 he returned to Albany and again practiced law, and four years later was appointed a National Bank Examiner for the Northern District of the State. In 1911 he was appointed to the place he held at the time of death. Mr. Graham was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

E. B. PLEASANTS of Wilmington, N. C., for twenty-five years Chief Engineer of Roadway for the Atlantic Coast Line, died of apoplexy on his private car in Washington yesterday. He was 65 years old.

ST. JOHN LEWIS, an artist and scene painter of 500 West Forty-ninth Street, died on Saturday in the French Hospital, in his forty-ninth year. He was born in France of Welsh parentage and painted the scenery for many of the Brady and Frohman productions. At the age of 12 one of his paintings was hung in the Academy of Art in London.

EDWIN J. ROSS, a silk manufacturer of 86 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a Trustee of Dexter, Lambert & Co. of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, this city.

WILLIAM H. BULL, connected with J. H. Bunnell, dealers in electrical goods, for the last thirty years, died on Saturday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES B. MACKIN, for forty years a contractor here, died on Saturday at his home, 225 West 109th Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOSEPH YOKEL, son of B. Yokel, General Circulation Manager of the Hearst newspapers, died yesterday in a private sanitarium, in his twenty-fourth year. He was President of the Newark Newsdealers' Supply Company and lived at 2 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J.

ANDREW S. ENGLE, formerly in the warehouse and storage business in West Street, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Ocean Grove, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. MARY E. WAIDELICH died on Saturday at her home in Allentown, Penn., from tuberculosis, contracted while making a charity call. She received her degree in 1913, and has been in practice in Allentown until her fatal illness.

Mrs. MARGARETTA TERHUNE, widow of Iddo M. Terhune, died yesterday at her home, 172 Jefferson Street, Passaic, N. J., in her sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARGARET M. KITZMEYER, mother of the Rev. J. W. F. Kitzmeyer, rector of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Coney Island, died at the home of her son in Henry Street in her sixty-ninth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ALEXANDER.—Aug. 19, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Alexander, a daughter.

BASCH.—Aug. 10, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Basch, a daughter.

COHN.—Aug. 14, 948 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan J. Cohn, a son.

GROSS.—Aug. 16, 938 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gross, a daughter.

STERNGOLD.—Aug. 19, Arverne, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sterngold, a daughter.

Engaged

GINSBURGH—ROSENFELD.—Marion Rosenfeld to Jacob Ginsburgh.

HAIMOVICI—SCHWEFEL.—Frances Schwefel to Juliah H. Haimovici.

KLEINMAN—ROTH.—Celia Roth to Clarence Kleinman.

KUTZ—KARLEBACH.—Rose Karlebach to Seligman Kutz.

MOSKOWITZ—FOHS.—Hattie Fohs to Benjamin Moskowitz.

POLLACK—BOUM.—Leona M. Boum to Josef Pollack.

SCHUMAN—LUBERT.—Belle Lubert to Harry Schuman.

WEISS—BERLIN.—Mae Berlin to Mack Weiss.

Married

ROTH—ADLER.—Aug. 16, Sadie Adler to Phineaus Roth.

Brooklyn.

HYMAN—GOODMAN.—Aug. 16, Estelle B. Goodman to Abe Hyman.

MacBRIDE—DONOVAN.—Aug. 19, Christiana Donovan to Henry M. MacBride.

SAMETZ—HOLLAND.—Aug. 18, Nettie Holland to Milton W. Sametz.

Died

AMES.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at her residence, in New York City, Margaret E. Ames, daughter of the late Richard T. and Celia A. Rich. Funeral services private.

BIRCH.—At Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. James and Jane M. Birch. Funeral services on Monday, at 8:30 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Kline, 165 Sip Av., Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

BORMAN.—Adolph H., died Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Borman Laridon, 326 Atlantic Av., East Rockaway, L. I. Service will be held Monday, 4:30 P. M., Aug. 23d, at the U. S. Crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I. Member of the New York Stock Exchange and Union League Club. Chicago and Denver papers please copy.

BURR.—Melancethon, suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 21, at Holderness, N. H. Funeral private.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Henry A., of Jersey City, at All Souls' Hospital, Morristown. Funeral service in the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen and Belmont Avs., Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

CONNAH.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 21, 1915, Anna M., daughter of the late Major W. H. Duff, U. S. Army, and widow of John Connah of New York. Funeral from her late residence, 88 North Arlington Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.

DALLAS.—John T., on Sunday, in his 74th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 200 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

DANN.—Gertrude Eleanor, Aug. 21, in her 21st year, daughter of Asher Dann and Augusta Dann. Funeral service at her late residence, 5,233 12th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday; also at Temple Emmanu-El, 14th Av. and 49th St., Borough Park, on Monday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

DOLPHIN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 21, 1915, Dr. Benjamin E. Dolphin. Funeral from his late home, 430 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock, thence to Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M.

FIRETAG.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, in his 83d year, Abraham Firetag, beloved father of Mrs. Carrie Bibo, Mrs. Nellie Jacobs, Louis S. and Samuel A. Firetag. Funeral from his late residence, 35 Prospect Park, southwest corner 10th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Achia Scholom Lodge, No. 56, I. O. F., S. of I., and Mishael Lodge, 166, I. O. B. B. are invited to attend. Interment at Acacia Cemetery, Woodhaven, S. I.

GILLESPIE.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 22, after a brief illness, Lillian Stokes, beloved wife of Robert McM. Gillespie. Funeral services 8 West 53d St., 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

GOODRICH.—Lilly Dell, beloved wife of Edward I. Goodrich and dear mother of Irene Goodrich Hodges, Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, at Allenhurst, N. J. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., New York, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

GWYNNE.—At Rye, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1915, Mary E., wife of the late John A. Gwynne. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, on arrival of 2:15 train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers.

HENDRICKSON.—Aug. 21, at her residence, 83½ Monroe St., Brooklyn, Kate E., daughter of the late John B. and Mary W. A. Hendrickson. Funeral service Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1:30 P. M., at her late residence.

HIGBIE.—At Babylon, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, Samuel A. Higbie, son of the late Richard and Kezia Higbie, in his 16th year. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Babylon, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock.

KELLEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, Agnes C., beloved wife of Thomas B. Kelley, in her 65th year. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 34 Lincoln St., Jersey City. Funeral private.

Died.

KIRK.—Hugh, on Aug. 22, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Graham, 1,074 Fox St. Funeral services at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 24; funeral 2 P. M. Wednesday, Aug. 25. Interment Woodlawn.

KYLE.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, 1915, Jeanette, widow of James Kyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, at South Norwalk, Conn., Albert J. Lyman, in the 70th year of his age. Services of funeral on Tuesday at 8 P. M. in South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

McDONNELL.—Charlotte, widow of the late Peter McDonnell, at her residence, West End, N. J., Aug. 20. Services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Monday, Aug. 23, at 10 A. M., where a mass of requiem will be offered. Interment at Calvary, private. Kindly omit flowers.

MAIRS.—Aug. 20, Elizabeth Mairs, beloved wife of William D. Mairs and mother of Robert J., Matthew B., Lydia V., and Charles W. Mairs. Funeral from her late residence, 141 East 42d St., Monday, Aug. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MAYER.—Dr. Abraham Mayer, our dearly beloved brother and uncle, on Friday, Aug. 20, in his 61st year. Funeral from his late residence, 40 East 60th St., on Monday morning, Aug. 23, at 9:30.

MAYER.—The Medical Board of Lebanon Hospital: The members of the Medical Board are requested to attend the funeral of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Abraham Mayer, from his late residence, 40 East 60th St., on Monday morning, Aug. 23, 9:30. HENRY ROTH, M. D., Secretary. PARKER SYMS, M. D., President.

MAYER.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lebanon Hospital Association of the City of New York, held August 20th, 1915, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

RESOLVED: The passing away of Dr. ABRAHAM MAYER, a Director of our institution for many years, creates a void, which never will be filled.

His constant endeavors, sound judgment and wise counsel as a Member of our Board contributed much to the success of the institution.

His life and work exemplified a high standard of conduct with noble attributes, unassuming in his personality, his generous nature prompted him to help whenever help was needed for the uplifting of the lowly and for the relief of the distressed.

A noble man in the ranks of our organization has passed away, and we mourn with his whole family an irreparable loss. His life's work will stand an enduring monument as a type of unexcelled nobility.

His memory will be enshrined in the hearts of the living as an inspiration and blessing for all time.

LEWIS COON, Honorary Secretary.
JONAS WEIL, President.

The members of the Board of Directors of Lebanon Hospital are requested to attend the funeral of our Late Colleague, Dr. Abraham Mayer, from his late residence, 40 East 60th St., Monday, August 23d, at 9:30 A. M.

LEWIS COON, Honorary Secretary.

PLAUT.—At Deal Beach, N. J., Aug. 22, 1915, in her 89th year, Betty, relict of the late David Plaut and mother of Solomon, Isaac, Louis, Gustav, Ralph, and Moses and Mrs. Bertha Herman. Interment Tuesday in Bnai Jeshrun Cemetery upon arrival of 10:38 A. M. train (Pennsylvania Railroad) at Elizabeth, N. J. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

ROMANOFF.—Mrs. Louis, on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., aged 35, at 239 South Orange Av., Newark. Funeral Monday, 12 noon, Washington Cemetery.

ROSS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 21, 1915, Edwin J. Ross. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 86 Washington St., Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock.

SEBERRY.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1915, Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, wife of Isaac J. Seberry, at the home of her daughter. Funeral services at 435 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SHIPMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, Helen Celestia Shipman, widow of the late Peter Wortman Field, aged 76. Funeral services at her late residence, South Broadway, Pleasantville, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock. Services at Bound Brook, N. J., Wednesday, on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New York.

SINSHEIMER.—Joseph, on Aug. 21, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral arrangements having been changed, relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services Monday, Aug. 23, at 10:30 A. M., at the Temple, 55th St. and Lexington Av.

STEVENSON.—Aug. 21, William F., beloved brother of Robert G. Stevenson. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Wednesday, 1:30 o'clock.

TABOR.—In San Francisco, Aug. 19, Grace Hutchinson, dearly beloved daughter of Thomas J. and Elizabeth Hutchinson Tabor. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 44 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 8:30 P. M.

WEBB.—Suddenly, at Siasconset, Mass., Aug. 19, William Edward Webb, beloved husband of Juliet Bell Webb and father of Kenneth and Roy Webb. Funeral services will be held in the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Monday, Aug. 23, 1915, at 2 P. M.

WEISSKER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 22, 1915, Rudolph Weissker, in his 42d year. Services at his late residence, 2,465 Devoe Terrace, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M. Interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery.

YOKEL.—Suddenly, at Mulderig Sanitarium, 2,366 7th Av., Joseph Yokel, in his 24th year, son of Berthold and Fanny, brother of Alex, David, Walter, and Mrs. Charles Harmon, beloved husband of Rose, father of Berthold and Samuel. Funeral services at Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Temporary resting place of remains at Mount Neboh Cemetery. Notice of burial in Chicago later. Chicago papers please copy.

Died

BACHTIGER.—Frederick, 680 St. Ann's Av., Aug. 20, aged 25.

BECKMANN.—Catherine, 73 Clarkson St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COYLE.—Isabella J., 49 Carmine St., Aug. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUTLER.—William P., Aug. 21, aged 82. Funeral services 934 8th Av., today.

ERLENBACH.—Edgar C., 160 East 57th St., Aug. 20. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

FLORSHEIM.—Henry, 152 East 113th St., Aug. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HOROHAN.—Matthew J., 1,915 Daly Av., Bronx, Aug. 21, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LEWIS.—St. John, 307 West 51st St., Aug. 20. Funeral services today.

LYNES.—James W., 137 West 145th St., Aug. 20, aged 59. Funeral today, 6 A. M.

McMAHON.—John, 346 East 41st St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MACKIN.—Charles D., 235 West 109th St., Aug. 21, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 8:45 A. M.

MERRY.—George M., 600 West 154th St., Aug. 21. Funeral services today.

OPPENHEIMER.—Caroline, 485 East 140th St., Aug. 21, aged 97. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STARK.—John G., 343 East 142d St., Aug. 20, aged 64. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WAECHTER.—Max K. H., 146 Mount Vernon Av., Bronx, Aug. 20.

ZANETTI.—Angelica, 2,082 Prospect Av., Bronx, Aug. 21, aged 64.

Brooklyn.

BEARDSLEY.—Frank W., 7,115 3d Av., Aug. 20.

BJORKLAND.—Ida, 7,129 5th Av., Aug. 20, aged 2 months.

CARMODY.—Charlotte K., 1,114 Ocean Av., Aug. 21, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLIFFORD.—Joseph, Aug. 20, aged 43. Funeral 59 De Kalb Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CORCORAN.—Thomas J., 1,072 East 2d St., Aug. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—John E., 2,057 65th St., Aug. 20.

DONNELLY.—William P., 438 39th St., Aug. 21, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FEIGHERTY.—Edward, 616 Manhattan Av., Aug. 21, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow afternoon.

FOX.—Elizabeth D., 496 Pine St., Aug. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GUIDER.—Sadie B., 678 Park Place, Aug. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Jane, 1,389 Gates Av., Aug. 20, aged 38. Funeral this afternoon.

HENNESSY.—Annie, 887 5th Av., Aug. 20. Funeral tomorrow.

LAURENROTH.—Emily, 188 Leonard St., Aug. 21, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDONALD.—Thomas J., 121 Schermerhorn St., Aug. 20, aged 56. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Hugh, 885 Kent Av., Aug. 20.

MONROE.—Fraza, 599 Baltic St., Aug. 20, aged 55.

MURPHY.—Thomas, Aug. 20. Funeral 139 Duffield St., today, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Daniel J., 175 Van Siclen Av., Aug. 21, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RIES.—Rose, Jewish Hospital, Aug. 20, aged 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RUDOLPH.—James, 141 12th St., Aug. 20, aged 2.

SINCLAIR.—Gertrude E., 4,826 New Utrecht Av., Aug. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SOSA.—Eugene D., 91 Kingston Av., Aug. 21, aged 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ULRICH.—Robert J., 729 Halsey St., Aug. 21, aged 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

VREELAND.—George R., 37 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Aug. 21. Funeral services tomorrow.

ZIAR.—Lillian, 167 Congress St., Hoboken, Aug. 21. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BLUM.—Florence, Jamaica, Aug. 20, aged 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUONOSERA.—John, Flushing, Aug. 20, aged 4 days.

BURNS.—Anna, Far Rockaway, Aug. 20, aged 54.

CONNOLLY.—George Jr., East Elmhurst, Aug. 20, aged 7.

FINKELSTEIN.—Infant, Arverne, Aug. 20.

HALPINE.—Infant, Jamaica, Aug. 20.

HENDRICKSON.—Charles, Jamaica, Aug. 20, aged 43.

HYBECK.—Stanley, Richmond Hill, Aug. 20, aged 3 months.

McNEANY.—Margaret, St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, Aug. 20, aged 62.

MINDBERN.—Mary, Astoria, Aug. 20, aged 32.

MOONEY.—James, Astoria, Aug. 20, aged 32. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OHNEMUS.—Marion, Jamaica, Aug. 20.

ST. ANGELO.—Francis, Corona, Aug. 20, aged 4 months.

In Memoriam.

CHALLINOR.—Grace, in memory of; died Aug. 24, 1913.

COHN.—Arthur, in memory of; died Aug. 25, 1889.

EDSALL.—Toby, unveiling monument Washington Cemetery; Aug. 29, 2 P. M.

GLASS.—Fannie H. and Rebecca B., in memory of; died Aug. 23, 1910.

GOTTLIEB.—Caroline, unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.

HILD.—Sophie, in memory of; died Aug. 23, 1910.

JACOBS.—Yetta, in memory of; died Aug. 27, 1909.

JACOBS.—Henry H., in memory of; died Aug. 23, 1895.

MULLEN.—John F., in memory of; died Aug. 24, 1914.

NEWMAN.—Rae, unveiling monument Hungarian Cemetery, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.

NORTHSHIELD.—Marion E., unveiling monument Rodef Sholom Cemetery, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.

WEISS.—Bertha S., in memory of; died Aug. 23, 1910.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Lots of small size for sale.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

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Maurice Maeterlinck
Pierre Loti
G. B. Shaw
Friedrich Curtius
Gertrude Atherton
Charles W. Eliot
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Sven Hedin
Compton Mackenzie
John Galsworthy
Arnold Bennett
William Archer
Lloyd George
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FOES OUT TO KILL SHORT BALLOT PLAN

Reactionary Republicans and Tammany Unite Forces to Defeat It.

LETTERS RAIN ON ROOT

Threats to Defeat New Constitution at the Polls Unless the Proposal Is Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—A deal has been arranged between reactionary Republicans and Tammany members of the Constitutional Convention for the purpose of defeating the short ballot proposal submitted by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers. Both the Republican and Democratic Parties are pledged to the short ballot through declarations in their State platforms.

Friends of the short ballot now admit that the measure is in danger of defeat, even though all the influential leaders in the Republican camp and the Democrats who do not respond when Tammany pulls the strings are prepared to fight for it on the floor of the convention. President Elihu Root has assured Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and of the convention Committee on Governor, that he is prepared to take the floor and lead the fight.

It would seem now that the personal leadership of Mr. Root will be essential in the fight. Chairman Tanner has been ailing for weeks, and his friends fear that he might collapse if he were to take up the task of leading the fight.

A letter-writing campaign against the short ballot has been set going by the reactionary Republicans, who, while remaining in the background themselves, never seem to be at a loss for followers to keep the artificial propaganda alive.

President Root has received hundreds of letters, some of them carrying threats of a concerted movement on the part of the machine element in the Republican organization to defeat the new constitution at the polls in case the short ballot proposal is incorporated in it.

William Barnes a day or two ago denied to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was taking sides in the short ballot fight. His friends in the convention, however, are well aware that, in common with the other Old Guard leaders in the Republican organization, he is bitterly opposed to the plan of cutting down the number of elective officers in the State. It is certain that the opposition to the short ballot has taken on new life since his denunciation of the plan as making for "autocratic" government on the floor of the convention last Monday night.

Travis Fights Short Ballot.

One of the most active opponents of the short ballot is Controller Eugene M. Travis. The Controller's office would be vitally affected if this reform were to be incorporated in the Constitution. Under the short ballot plan the Controller would be an auditor and a critic—a function more important than the one the Controller now performs, and one calling for men of large calibre. He would cease to be an administrative officer of the State, and he would lose practically all the patronage, extending to every county of the State, which in the past has enabled Controllers to build up machines for their own political advancement. Controller Travis, with the support of the Republican organization in Kings, has Gubernatorial ambitions, and his friends regard it as a foregone conclusion that he will be an opponent of Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries next year.

That the Republican bosses are giving Controller Travis all the help they can in his fight on the short ballot is only natural. They realize that a State Controller under the present system is very much out of the limelight and therefore in position to hand out patronage to aid the bosses when the light of publicity that beats on the Executive Chamber would impel a Governor to be cautious. Controller Travis has done more than any other Controller in recent years to endear himself to the Republican bosses.

The "substitute" plan for the reorganization of the State Government, framed by the opponents of the short ballot, is looked upon at the Capitol as having been offered for no other purpose than to provide a rallying point for the spokesmen of the Old Guard in the Constitutional Convention. It has not yet been introduced, and there is a question whether it can be introduced, for under the existing rules new proposals, except when they come as committee measures, cannot be introduced except by unanimous consent. It is not thought likely that the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers could be prevailed upon to vote in favor of reporting the "Long Ballot" bill, even as a measure representing the views of the minority of the committee.

Convention to Speed Up.

With only three weeks left in which the convention must complete its labors, work will be carried on at high pressure. For the last two weeks the convention has been sitting morning, afternoon, and night. The Committee on Rules on Friday last brought in a resolution providing for a strict cloture rule to govern debate on all measures both in convention and in Committee of the Whole. Under this new rule, if adopted, individual speakers would be limited to ten minutes each on all measures before the convention.

Indications of the coming pressure were furnished by the time allotments for the debates on a number of measures which will come before the convention in Committee of the Whole in the present week. The revised home rule proposal, if the rule is adopted, will be put to a vote after two hours of debate. The original home rule proposal was debated for two full days. Debate on the public utilities article will be limited to one hour; on the proposed literacy test for voters, two hours; on the canal article, one hour; on the proposal providing for serial bonds for cities, one hour, and so on through the list.

The convention up to date has adopted eight proposals and defeated five. Of the seven hundred odd proposals introduced in the convention the bulk went into the discard. The calendar, which by this time is pretty nearly complete, contains forty proposals on which action has not been taken.

It is the plan of President Root and the other leaders to finish by Sept. 4 the active work of the convention and devote the following week to the drafting of the new Constitution in the Committee on Revision. If this plan is carried through the convention would be able to take final action on the completed draft and deliver it into the hands of the Secretary of State not later than Sept. 11.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers machny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
Bulletin of Auction Sales This Week:
AT 10:30 A. M. EACH DAY
TODAY, MONDAY, AUG. 23,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Fall & Winter Wearing Apparel
TOMORROW, TUESDAY, AUG. 24,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25,
Men's, Youths' and Children's **Clothing**
THURSDAY, AUG. 26,
Men's, Women's and Children's **Shoes**
FRIDAY, AUG. 27,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
CLOAKS AND SUITS

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
Today, Monday, Aug. 23, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve
1,000 Trade Lots
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS, SUITS,
Skirts, Shirtwaists, Petticoats,
DRESSES,
Sweaters, Silk Kimonos.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for docking, cleaning and painting bottom, and renewing hull plates, &c., U. S. Light Vessel No. 44. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, until 2:00 P. M., Monday, August 30th, for furnishing the Commissary of the Panama Rail Road Company with Household Goods, in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in Circular P-357, copy of which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

BULLETS AS INSOMNIA CURE.

Would-Be Suicide Calls Himself a "New Man."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—John C. Burnell, 66 years old, advertising manager of The Brewers' Review, had been in ill-health recently suffering from insomnia. On Thursday last he decided to kill himself. He stood in front of a mirror, pointed a revolver at his head and pulled the trigger. Twice the weapon missed fire. The third time Burnell was successful and a bullet lodged in his head. Then he fired two more bullets into his skull to make sure of death. He removed his clothing, donned his pajamas and a bathrobe, and waited.

After waiting for a time Mr. Burnell got up and adjusted his fourteen clocks. His hobby is collecting clocks. After he had wound up the clocks Mr. Burnell went to bed again and fell asleep for the first time in many days. He did not awake until midnight. Then he discovered that he was hungry. He arose, went to his kitchenette and prepared a light meal. Later he smoked his big pipe for a while and then found that he was sleepy. He returned to his bed and slept until late Friday morning. Much refreshed, he bathed, had breakfast and resumed reading.

Mr. Burnell's stenographer, Mrs. Effie New, went to the apartment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to see if he had any dictation for her. She had been his stenographer for twenty-two years, and knew his ways. He had given her a key to his apartment, and she was accustomed to let herself in on days when Burnell did not appear at the office.

Mrs. New found Mr. Burnell in his library reading a volume on philosophy and smoking a pipe.

"What's happened," she asked.

"I couldn't sleep or eat," he said, "so I just put three bullets in my skull. You'd be surprised, Mrs. New, how it feels. I'm a new man, really."

Mr. Burnell was removed to a hospital, where the physicians say he has a chance of recovery.

LAWYERS' ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

Already Have 500 Signers to Clarke and Greenbaum Petitions.

Beginning this morning, a squad of young attorneys will begin canvassing every large office building south of Wall Street to enlist supporters for the renomination and re-election of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. Tomorrow they will cover the area from Wall Street to Brooklyn Bridge. The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, of which Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman, and of which William D. Guthrie, Morgan J. O'Brien, and William H. Hotchkiss are members, has announced that it intends to make an independent campaign for these Justices should they fail to be renominated by the regular parties.

Although the work of obtaining the 3,600 signatures necessary to get the names of these Justices on all the primary ballots was begun only last Thursday, it was said at the campaign headquarters, 65 Cedar Street, that more than five hundred signatures had been obtained by last Saturday night.

In response to a circular letter signed, among others, by Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, De Lancey Nicoll, Herbert Parsons, Paul Fuller, Francis Lynde Stetson, William Travers Jerome, and William M. Chadbourne, some four hundred lawyers of New York County have written to the Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, proffering aid.

Sloan-Chace Strike Ends.

The strike at the Sloan & Chace machine works in Roseville, N. J., has collapsed, and the strikers will apply at the factory today for work. That was decided on by the strikers at a meeting called for the purpose. Of the 400 who struck, some have gone to work elsewhere, and many have been returning since the strike was called three weeks ago.

STATE MAKES PROFIT SELLING INSURANCE

With 12 Per Cent. Reduction in Casualty Rates Second Dividend Is Earned.

7,853 POLICY HOLDERS NOW

All of the 42 Groups Enumerated in the Workmen's Compensation Law Earned Money.

The first annual report of the State Insurance Fund, which ranks second in carrying casualty risks under the Workmen's Compensation Law, shows that while the State Insurance Department allows casualty companies 33.3 per cent. of all premiums to be devoted to expenses, the business can be run on a 14 per cent. basis. The normal loss ratio for insurance companies under the New York law is 65.7 per cent., which is the allowance for losses in the rates promulgated by the State Insurance Department, 33.3 per cent. being allowed for overhead expenses. The State Insurance Fund loss ratio was 64.7 per cent., but, the report points out, the State Insurance Fund rates were 20 per cent. lower than the casualty company rates.

"If the State fund had charged the same rates as the companies did," the report says, "the loss ratio, on the basis of the larger premium income which it would have received, would have been about 55 per cent., and the expense ratio about 14 per cent."

Reflecting upon the great earnings of casualty companies, the report says:

"The experience of the State fund to date indicates that the present rates, 20 per cent. under the average casualty company rates, are adequate to cover losses, to provide ample reserve and surplus funds and to yield substantial dividends to policy holders."

The manager of the fund announces that dividends have been declared to policy holders on the second six months' term, ending June 30, averaging about 15 per cent. This is somewhat less than the average dividend for the first six months' term, which was nearly 20 per cent., but, it is pointed out, the rate reduction of 12 per cent. which went into effect Jan. 1, naturally resulted in lower dividends for the second term. The report says that the net cost of casualty insurance to State fund policy holders was 7 per cent. less for the second term than for the first, and that the greatly reduced rates for the second term more than offset the somewhat reduced dividends.

Dividends were declared for the second term in all the forty-two groups of employment enumerated in the workmen's compensation law. The highest dividends will be paid in the light manufacturing groups, which will receive 20 per cent. The rate for heavier manufacturing, building construction, mining, quarrying and lumber industries is 15 per cent. On excavation, tunneling and subaqueous construction, 10 per cent. will be paid, and on transportation, public utilities and miscellaneous trades the dividend is 5 per cent. Every employer insured in the State Insurance Fund will receive a dividend except those who paid only the minimum premium of $4 on the $1,000, which is not subject to further reduction by dividends, and those whose accounts showed an excess of disbursements over premiums, to whom no dividend is paid, under the provisions of the act.

The State Insurance Fund was formed a little more than a year ago, when the workmen's compensation system was instituted. In one year it has jumped to the second place in the handling of all casualty insurance for employers under the act. The net premiums received by the fund for the twelve months ending June 30, according to the report, amounted to $1,287,037.80. The number of policy holders on that date was 7,853, as contrasted with 5,011 on July 1, 1914. The fund earned a surplus of $370,829.32 on the first year's business, after paying all losses and setting up a loss reserve of $621,883.86 and a catastrophe surplus of $109,111.11. The reserves have been set up according to a method approved by the State Insurance Department, which has ordered the mutual companies writing compensation insurance to conform to the same method in setting up their reserves.

"The expense for the first twelve months," the report concludes, "amounted to $207,100, or 17 per cent. of the earned premiums. This is regarded by the management as a very satisfactory expense ratio for the first year, during which the expenses were necessarily more than normal on account of the initial outlay involved in financing a new organization. The fund is now operating at an expense ratio of about 12 per cent., and it is expected that a further reduction will be effected in the coming year. The law provides for the payment of administration expenses by the State until Jan. 1, 1917."

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 306 West 48th St., 11 A. M.—Drop scenery.

D. Greenwald & Co., Pier 40, North River. New England Steamship Company—Rights, title, and interest in generator, 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 281 5th Av.—Assets of Mary E. Leavy: Infants' wear, laces, embroideries, machinery, &c., 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, 24 Hoyt St., Brooklyn—Assets of Lynnmade Sample Shoe Co.: Women's, men's, and children's shoes.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's overcoats and other clothing.

Karp Brothers, 477 Broadway—Women's and men's furnishings, dry goods, embroideries, &c.; also worsted underwear and 3,000 dresses.

Tuesday.

J. Weisz, 172 Watkin St., Brooklyn—$20,000 stock of peddlers' supplies, suitable for holiday season, including renaissance and Cluny curtains, portieres, bed sets, table covers, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, skirts, petticoats, suits, plush and chinchilla coats, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 317 3d Av.—Assets of Louis Hassenfratz, 10:30 A. M.: Hardware, house furnishings, fixtures, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—751 pieces men's wear, Fall and Winter weights; fancy worsteds, suitings, trouserings, &c., all this season's production.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Merchant tailorings and tailors' trimmings.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale, Isidore Stone, Longacre Building, 42d St. and Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Retail stock of trunks, bags, picture frames, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's coats, dresses, &c.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

J. H. Mayers, 12 East 32d St.—Assets of D. Kigner & Bro., furs, skins, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Furs.

Thursday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

J. H. Mayers, 149 Norfolk St.—Assets of Bessie Michaels, household furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, 53 Wooster St.—Assets of A. Greenspan & Son, 10:30 A. M., pocketbooks, raw materials, furniture, fixtures, machinery, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Sterling silver ware; also silver mounted mirrors, brushes, whisk brooms, match boxes, shaving soap boxes, &c.

David W. Biow Company.—General merchandise.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

Gross, Franzblau & Co.—27 Greene St.—Women's coats and suits.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Household furnishings, &c.; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place.—Household furniture and effects; also Wednesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale.—Contents of furnished apartment, 610 West 139th St.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furniture of all descriptions; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—General household furnishings and effects.

SAVINGS BANKS GAIN.

Show Increase of Deposits in a Troubled Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The 140 savings banks of this State increased their deposits in the year ended June 30 by $18,311,203, and their resources, $18,572,355, in the face of the disturbed conditions created by the European war. The surplus on the market value of stocks and bonds held by the various institutions on July 1, last, was greater by $98,263, than twelve months before, and the surplus on par value gained, $12,765,841.

The aggregate of the deposits during the year exceeded that of the previous year by $53,249,993, while the total of the amounts withdrawn by depositors was less than the preceding year by $20,195,467, which makes the net betterment $73,445,460 for the year.

These facts are found in the report of Superintendent Richards, of the State Banking Department, obtained from the tabulation of the reports of savings institutions. The compilation gives these details:

	July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914.
Total resources	$1,930,596,230	$1,912,023,875
Amount due depositors	1,791,524,601	1,773,213,399
Other liabilities	1,051,544	888,654
Surplus, estimated market value of stocks and bonds	138,020,085	137,921,822
Surplus on par value of stocks and bonds	176,893,416	164,127,575
Number of open accounts	3,202,659	3,181,248
Accounts opened or reopened during year	499,740	562,646
Accounts closed during year	477,667	500,619
Amount deposited during year, including dividends credited	$387,072,852	$440,322,845
Amount withdrawn during year	433,117,020	453,312,487
Dividends credited and paid during year	64,369,705	61,610,499

HUNT OBSTACLES TO TRADE.

President Starts an Investigation by Federal Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson is directing all the agencies of the Government to the collection of data to support his fight, next Winter, for the enactment of the Ship Purchase Bill, which failed of passage at the last session. He directed the Interstate Commerce Commission last week to make a full inquiry and report as to transportation conditions by sea, especially as between the United States and ports in Europe and Latin-America. It was announced today that he had requested the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report as to the effects on this trade of such barriers to increased American commerce as adverse and conflicting laws and local regulations.

Secretary McAdoo suggested both inquiries to the President. Mr. McAdoo told the President that an impetus had been given to the movement for a greater merchant marine by the recent Pan-American Conference and that the essential thing now was to take up the work where the conference left it.

Mr. McAdoo thinks that many obstacles to an expanding American trade were disclosed at the conference. Conflicting or varying tariff laws, custom regulations, classifications of merchandise, Consular invoices, and port charges in many countries are among the difficulties to be overcome, he believes.

Mr. McAdoo is now organizing the American membership of the International High Commission, recommended by the conference, to consider a plan for obtaining uniform trade legislation in the Western Hemisphere. This commission will probably meet in Buenos Aires on Nov. 1, and will co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission. The Federal Trade Commission is also expected to study the broad subject of reciprocity, as it might foster American trade.

MUNITION PLANTS PICKETED

Westinghouse Company Increases Guards to Balk Spy Plotters.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—Owing to a plot alleged to have been discovered at the plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, the whole working force at each of the plants of the Westinghouse interests has been organized into "safety forces" to keep the various plants from being destroyed by pro-German sympathizers.

The Westinghouse companies are manufacturing war munitions for the Allies. Recently an explosion occurred in the East Pittsburgh plant. The extent of the damage is a secret.

Many Germans are employed as machinists by the Westinghouse companies, and some of the foremen of departments are Germans. The guards outside of the buildings were increased in number, and the management does not fear that any damage will be done from the outside. It is to guard against danger from within the shops that the safety movement has been devised.

The company has organized all of its employes into companies of guards. Systematic safeguarding of all the buildings and machinery is put into the hands of safety committees. All are under the direction of a general supervisor. According to a statement of the company, "the object shall be the safeguarding of the employes of the company against any form of accident whatever while in the works." While the company puts the movement on the basis of "safety first" propaganda for the benefit of the workmen, its real significance is plainly understood.

AS TO COLORED COTTONS.

An Increased Demand for Them Reported from Retailers.

Local jobbers report an increasing demand on the part of the retail trade for staple and dress ginghams, percales, and other colored cotton fabrics, and the improvement is being reflected, it is said, in the business that is being received by the local commission houses. The whole range of colored cottons is selling well in a quiet way in the primary end of the market, excepting, of course, in such cases where the exhaustion of dyestuffs supplies has forced withdrawals.

While business on madras and chambrays has been good to date, it is said that a good deal more of the latter merchandise is still to be contracted for. The dyestuff situation is enforcing a pretty wide distribution of orders for these goods. Staple ginghams are doing pretty well in a quiet way, while dress ginghams for the Spring season are being sold when they are asked for, principally by Southern mills, at prices which are said to represent some reduction from last year's figures. So far as known there has been no open naming of prices on dress ginghams, and none is really expected until after the principal factor in this branch of trade shows its hand. It is learned on excellent authority that no announcement along this line will be made until after Labor Day.

MARSHALL FIELD RETURNS.

With His Bride He Motored Over France's Battlefields.

Marshall Field and his bride returned yesterday on the Philadelphia of the American Line from their wedding trip to Europe. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. W. Marshall, mother of the bride. During their stay in England they were entertained by Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, mother of Mr. Field, at her home, Cadland, near Southampton, where fifty wounded soldiers are cared for all the time.

Mr. Field said that only the enlisted men were taken in at his mother's place, and they were cared for by army surgeons, who motored over from Netly Hospital, near by.

In France, Mr. Field said he and Mrs. Field drove over all the old battlefields, including that of the Marne. Mrs. Field brought back a black and tan Russian dog, which was only six inches long, but it had no pedigree, she said.

GOODS MUST SHOW ORIGIN COUNTRY

Treasury Department to Enforce Provision for Marking Imported Wares.

HITS THOSE FROM GERMANY

The Regulation Likely to Affect Persons Trying to Get Stocks Now at Rotterdam.

The Treasury Department is starting in to enforce that section of the tariff law providing for the marking of foreign goods brought to this country. Although Sub-Section 1, Paragraph F of Section 4 of the act of 1913, provides for labeling of all merchandise "capable" of being so marked without injury to the article or fabric, customs officials at this and other ports are reporting a rather lax compliance with the law's requirements in this respect.

While there is an advantage to the sellers here to have certain lines of goods from abroad properly marked with the country of origin, the proposition is regarded unfavorably in many other classes of merchandise. Such goods as women's hats, gowns, dresses, underwear, and generally articles of luxury sell better, as a rule, when labeled with the foreign mark. In a large number of cases, however, especially where articles of utility are concerned which are imported in bulk, importers and jobbers do not always find it to their best interests to have the merchandise tagged.

Among other things, jobbers of foreign goods frequently desire to have their products pass as American goods, particularly in instances where the American products excel in finish and workmanship and have an established reputation. On the other hand, domestic manufacturers often raise the point that inferior goods of foreign manufacture are frequently palmed off on the unsuspecting public, the ultimate consumers, as the productions of American factories. Some manufacturing concerns here allege that their business has been seriously cut into by this practice.

Representations along this line are understood to have been made lately by the domestics to the Treasury Department. In the course of an investigation into the labeling feature of the tariff law, Treasury agents are said to have made the discovery that, since the outbreak of the European war, German manufacturers in many lines have been leaving off of articles their name and other marks, as well as the words "Made in Germany." As nearly as can be learned by the special agents, the object of the omissions is to sell the merchandise in enemy countries, as well as among neutrals where more or less prejudice exists against Germany.

While it cannot be said that a great amount of German goods minus distinguishing marks has reached this country as yet, it is known that vast quantities of merchandise are at Rotterdam and other neutral ports awaiting a modification of the British embargo, or even the end of the war, when it is planned to ship the goods to the United States, not only for consumption here, but with the intention of transshipping the products to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere apparently as American goods. Whether the attention of the Treasury Department was directed to this feature of the proposed shipments by the British Embassy in Washington could not be learned yesterday from Customs Officials conversant with the situation. They said they had nothing to say about the matter.

In any event the Treasury authorities have made a beginning to nip in the bud any move of the kind outlined above. The first line of imports to come in for official action is German enameled ware, which has enjoyed a big market in this country. In the past German manufacturers of these goods have waged a bitter warfare on competing American manufacturers, while importers' controversies with the Government authorities here have been numerous. A favorite practice has been to have the goods produced with slight dents or other unimportant imperfections in order to make the claim on entry that the merchandise is "seconds" and should be admitted at lower rates.

Assistant Secretary Peters, in a letter to Collector Malone, which has the force of an order, instructs the Collector to decline to release shipments of enamel ware unless the merchandise is marked according to the Treasury's regulations as set forth by the department's regulations interpreting the provisions of the tariff act. The letter also appears to indicate the general principles likely to govern other lines of merchandise imported for the most part in bulk. Mr. Peters says:

"In connection with the marking to indicate the country of origin of steel enameled ware, the department understands it is the practice at your port to divide enameled ware for marking purposes into three classes, and to require permanent and indelible markings of only such articles as fall within the third class. The expression (in the law) 'capable of being marked, &c., without injury' has been construed by the department to refer to the time of manufacture, and not to the time of importation. In T. D. No. 30,029 it was held that an article is injured within the meaning of the statute if the cost of the marking during manufacture is so disproportionate to the market value of the article as to practically prohibit its importation.

"The department is of the opinion, however, that articles of enameled ware are capable of being permanently and indelibly marked at the time of manufacture without such additional cost as would constitute an injury to the article within the meaning of the statute and that, therefore, such articles are required by Subsection 1, Paragraph F, to be permanently and indelibly marked.

"The department has also held that articles, or sets of articles, packed in boxes or packages intended to be sold at retail in such boxes or packages, are not required to be indelibly marked as the box or package is the article of commerce which is required by law to be marked. Following this ruling, small articles of enameled ware, packed six or more in a package, and intended to be sold at retail in such package, should not be required to be indelibly marked, but may be admitted when the packages containing the same are duly marked."

In order to make it easier for importers to comply with the stricter regulations, the Collector is directed not to put the rules into effect for ninety days. Jobbers of the foreign goods here, however, are likely, it is understood, to have a good deal of trouble with Customs authorities at the expiration of this time limit, as thousands of dollars' worth of goods are in storage at Rotterdam and at factories in Germany manufactured and ready for shipment but not marked. Many of these goods have already been bought and paid for. The Treasury Department is preparing rules for lines other than enameled ware, and they will be promulgated shortly. They will probably affect many lines of imports from Germany as well as other countries in a lesser degree.

150 Serge Dresses From Last Season. Will Sell Very Cheap.

We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting of Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

SHOES WITH BRAIDED UPPERS, MILITARY STYLE, ARE VERY FASHIONABLE. CORNELY EMBROIDERY MACHINE. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 BROADWAY, N. Y.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

RAISE SARDINE STANDARD.

Government Rulings to Cut Maine Pack and Improve Quality.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 22.—The business of packing American sardines, which has passed through a number of radical changes, seems to be in a stage of transition from old to new methods such as was never before experienced in the history of the business.

Last year there was established a Government bureau in Eastport, in charge of capable chemists from Washington, who set about at once to aid the packers to put up an improved article of food under sanitary conditions. Suggestions were made constantly for the betterment of the pack, moving pictures used to illustrate right and wrong ways and practical talks given to the packers.

A few of the owners, including one large interest, adopted many of the suggestions, but there were independents of nearly as large a capitalization and owning many shops, who did not appear to be anxious to institute reforms. These are the ones who were visited last week by representatives of the Pure Food Commission and told that something would have to be done to render the shops more sanitary and to raise the standard of the domestic product.

The officials tabooed many things that have passed muster since the inception of the industry; frowned on the practice of packing fish that had eaten the "red feed," or the floating substance that causes the fish to become broken and unattractive when packed, as well as being alleged to cause human digestive troubles under certain circumstances.

The whole list of rulings has not been given out as yet, but it will undoubtedly include the laying off of operatives known to be tubercular, or who have sore hands; will insist on certain grades of oil, mustard, or sauces being used in preserving, and will order regular cleanings of all apparatus which is touched by the fish.

There will be other changes that will cost money, and the pack will no doubt be considerably curtailed, as August and September, the big packing months, are productive of "feedy" fish, which are seined all along the Maine coast. If these cannot be taken it will mean a loss of many hundred thousand dollars weekly to the fishermen and factory workers, as there is no way to remove the substance from the fish after they are caught.

If the fish are willing to be caught in the brush and marlin weirs they can be left for several hours, during which time they will throw off the deleterious substance and be in good condition for packing. Unfortunately, the fish are wary during the warm weather and have to be pursued along hundreds of miles of coastal waters, from Machias to Kittery and even beyond.

Taking this into account, as well as the slower and more careful methods recommended, the packs of future years are likely to be shorter than in the past, with a raising of quality.

To Form National Council.

A meeting for the drafting of a constitution and by-laws for The National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, an organization which will have for its purpose the handling of matters of importance to "knights of the grip," will be held tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Garment Salesmen's Association in the Marbridge Building. A committee recently appointed for the purpose of the meeting is made up of Samuel Blumberg, counsel, and President Mann of the Garment Salesmen's Association; J. E. Reeser, counsel, and J. J. Rosenthal for the Southern Travelers' Association; Charles Levy of Stroock & Stroock, counsel, and Gus D. Lebolt of the H. B. Rosenthal-Ettlinger Company, representing the Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—G. Froehlich, ready to wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Majestic Shirt Co.; W. S. McKee, shirtings; 941 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Michels, jewelry; Mr. Williams, jobs girls' children's wash dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; C. S. Block, pictures, wall paper; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given, suits; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; W. M. Simpson, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, dresses; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Walter Garvey Co.; W. H. Garvey, mail order; Claridge.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; Miss K. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Flynn, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—New York Store; L. Falk, dry goods; Collingwood.
CORPUS CHRISTIE, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; E. A. Lichtenstein, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Meyer Neustetter, waists, skirts, petticoats; 303 5th Av.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; 16 East 18th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; W. Carley, suits, dresses, waists; 15 East 26th.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; G. D. Matthews, notions, hosiery, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.
FORT SMITH—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mrs. Fink, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
GAINESVILLE, Ga.—P. Exter; S. M. Darnell, J. W. Gould, dry goods; Herald Square.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Dorfman, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, waists; 49 West 23d St.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner, Begg & Garvin; N. G. Benner, dry goods; Longacre.
HAVANA, Cuba—Chacom & Co.; A. Chacom, women's skirts, waists; 377 B'way, Room 1,004.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker; Wallick.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss A. McCluskey, neckwear; Miss R. Schwartz, fancy goods; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, laces; H. Wolf, carpets; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, representing; 1,261 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Mrs. M. Bowers, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Miss A. Hogan, gloves; Mrs. Mellen, underwear; Leon Marks, merchandise manager; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. O'Brien, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 25 Madison Av.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. Jutitz, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Turner, waists; Cumberland.
LEXINGTON—Wolf-Wile Co.; S. Wolf, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblat, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, waists, dresses, knit goods; N. Jiran, gloves, laces, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; 2 Walker.
MONROE, La.—Famous; T. Marx, general mdse.; 114 5th Av.; Strand.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble, Desmond Co.; D. S. Gamble, representing; 470 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—E. Walley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 320 Church St.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Lehman, men's, boys' sweaters, sporting goods, Fall; E. A. O'Brien, notions, fancy goods; A. Gerla, women's, misses' sweaters; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, D. Goldsmith, Miss S. Shaner, Miss K. Moffatt, Miss E. M. Groff, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; Miss W. McCarthy, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, Baer Co.; Miss K. Moffatt, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, sweaters; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; McAlpin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PULASKI, Tenn.—S. Cohn, dry goods; Collingwood.
READING—Lord & Gage; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; Miss N. Hartman, art goods; 23 E. 26th.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; Miss Goble, ladies' wear; 75 Spring; Breslin.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; E. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; M. Weinberg, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Penny & Gentles Mercantile Co.; E. Solomon, fancy goods; D. Davidoff, wash goods, silks; E. Solomon, ladies', children's wearing apparel; George Moeller, general manager; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—A. Ocruman Merc. Co.; F. E. Adams, white goods; Broztell.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. V. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.
TORONTO—Novelty Lace and Veiling Co.; Maurice Teller, laces; McAlpin.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
TROY, Ala.—H. Saks, dry goods; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss Dell, millinery, ribbons; Miss Hirsch, muslin underwear, negligee; Miss Miller, waists; Mrs. Bessman, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss O'Day, leather goods; 43 West 23d St.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 West 26th St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss M. G. Boyle, ready to wear; Imperial.
WICHITA—Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.; D. V. Walker, dry goods, ladies' garments; Flanders.
WILKES-BARRE—S. Hirsch & Sons; J. Hirsch, misses', children's suits, dresses; 27 W 24th.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—W. Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

OPEN for jobs of Fall suits and coats, silk and cloth dresses; also cotton and silk waists. Call Monday, 9 to 12, United Garment Buyers, Room 509, 1,161 Broadway.

LARGE MANUFACTURER open to buy for cash 200 pieces of plush in quantities of 5 pieces up. S 79 Times.

OPEN FOR jobs of materials for ladies' skirts, serges, crepes, mixtures, &c. Wm. Silberstein, 58 East 11th St.

JOBBER looking at samples of ladies' coats and suits. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking on skirts, dresses. Apply all week Room 1,315, 1,133 Broadway.

BUY job lots of celluloid toilet articles, novelties, jewelry. Globe, 396 Broadway.

Contractor wants work on silk waists and dresses from reliable jobber or manufacturer; good workmanship, immediate delivery; cut work performed. X 311 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR making good line of dresses and skirts wishes to get work from manufacturer or jobber. New London Waist and Dress Co. Phone 5636 Chelsea.

WE are open for jobs of all kinds for every department in the house. Penny & Gentles Mercantile Co., 1,261 Broadway.

HAVE lot of white Chinchilla coats on hand to close out; all latest models in lengths from 32 to 40 inches; price $2.75 to $6.50; also have big variety of sport coats, which are at present in great demand, from $2.75 to $5. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall Coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35-37 West 31st St., 7th floor.

JOB of 500 ladies' cloth coats; close out at a price. Lipshitz Bros., 40 West 17th.

BUY JOB LOTS of celluloid toilet articles, novelties, jewelry. Globe, 396 Broadway.

500 SUITS, immediate delivery; reduced; latest models. Solomon & Lewis, 45 W. 34th.

WAISTS BUYERS, see our line; lace, georgette; crepe waists, special, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 West 29th.

Office and salesrooms to sub-lease 1,700 sq. ft. Elegant walnut show rooms. Ratner Bros., 220 Fifth Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—First-class dressmaker (no other need apply) for large city in Texas, where good dressmaker is greatly needed and can do well; splendidly equipped parlors will be furnished for right party in one of the best dry goods and ladies' furnishing establishments; old established business; best of references required. Apply Monday morning, Buyers Association of America, 69 5th Av.

EXPERIENCED cloak salesman, acquainted in the city and surroundings. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

"Exceptional Merchandise Values"
"Strikingly Attractive"
"A Revelation"

These comments express the sentiment of those who have attended the advance showing of our FALL LINE of

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A highly interesting and instructive discussion on advance styles and methods is carried on while modeling.

Special accommodations have been provided for your comfort and convenience.

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INCREASE Your Business
AND YOUR PROFITS
Convert Your Outstanding Accounts Into Cash.
You would gladly allow your customers a discount if they paid you cash for your merchandise.
WE DO IT, INSTEAD,
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ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
BLANKET BATH ROBES | MACKINAW HOUSE Coats
The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS.
Business Building Styles. See the snappiest, livest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk plaid and Botany serge. $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4418.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros. 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th St., New York Office of CHICAGO-KENOSHA HOSIERY CO. TALLY-HO KNITTING CO. KEETCH KNITTING MILLS. SWISS-AMERICAN KNITTING MILLS.

SKIRTS
$18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on the first page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS
1,000 "Uneek" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric **DAHLIA** Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury caused by the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $133.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by said collision, to file their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before the said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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California
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For the condition in which it found itself last Thursday when news was received that a German submarine had sunk without warning another passenger vessel carrying American citizens, the stock market had itself to blame. It had been evident for some time that speculation had been following a course of such unrestrained freedom that the market structure was exposed to a violent reaction should momentous adverse news come out of the uncertainty in which the world necessarily moves at a time of war like this. The market had pursued that course not for the lack of ample cautioning from bankers and others who saw that the market was becoming extended, but because traders when fortune is with them have no patience with any suggestion that they lessen their pace or reduce the scope of their operations. Speculators are proverbially indifferent to such warnings and proverbially exposed to the consequences of not heeding them. Having assumed the risks traders could not do otherwise than take the consequences of those risks, and they had to take them in the closing days of last week in the shape of a very sharp break which extended to nearly the entire list.

Actual values were not created by the rapid upbidding of stocks and actual values were not destroyed by the mere process of undoing this speculative structure which had been reared too carelessly. In dealing with such a situation as was presented in the stock market last week, one has to distinguish between those things which merely cause a collapse of the superstructure of speculation and those things which undermine the factors upon which speculation is based, and it usually is based on some solid foundation, although more often than not it is carried to excess. Speculation had been carried to excess in this instance, and that brought its own punishment. The market was loath on Thursday when news of the sinking of the Arabic came to accept the plain implications of that happening. It was still loath to accept them on Friday when receptive ear was given to rumors that the ship had been legally sunk. Little ground for these rumors was left in Saturday's news, and the market then for the first time seemed disposed to accept the incident for what it was, a very grave one. It is none the less grave merely because this Government is pursuing the wise and absolutely necessary course of first making sure of all the essential facts concerning the sinking of this ship. Upon the facts as they are finally disclosed depends the question whether this deed does or does not come under the catagory of deliberate unfriendly acts against which this nation has so solemnly warned Germany. The mere probability of such an act having been committed afforded ground for the caution which was created in conservative quarters by the first news of the sinking of another transatlantic liner, this time carying Americans to their homes. The facts remain to be officially established, but the news which has come in the days since the ship went down has steadily strengthened the early indications that Germany disregarded the warnings contained in the notes which we sent after the sinking of the Lusitania.

That is the situation which confronts us today. It is one which we should view calmly but resolutely. It is unfortunate that the stock market had been indulging in such unrestrained speculation, but the concern which that situation suggests is materially modified by the fact that our financial and trade position has been one of unprecedented strength. That will stand us in good stead in dealing with whatever problems arise out of the situation with which the country is now confronted. Practical reflection of the extraordinary position which this country now occupies in international trade was given in the discussion of the need of establishing a huge foreign credit here to enable our European customers to continue to pay for the goods which they are buying from us. That question to which special point was given by an abrupt fall in sterling exchange which carried it down to $4.64, a depreciation of over 4½ per cent. from the par of exchange, absorbed the attention of bankers here until a fresh and highly important situation was created by the sinking of the Arabic. In that situation in the minds of bankers lies the possibility that our own Government might be making an appeal to the money market. This added to the obstacles in the way of establishing a credit here on the scale which seems to be necessary in order to right the international exchanges.

Our interest in this problem arises from the fact that a continuance of international trade on a cash basis when trade is running very heavily against Europe would inevitably lead to a curtailment of Europe's purchases. Credit is a necessary instrument of international trade, and never is it so necessary an instrument as at a time when one section of the world is buying from the rest of the world at an unprecedented rate, and when its ability to pay in goods is greatly impaired. One of our international bankers, as greatly concerned as any with the present exchange problem, remarked last week that the problem is a very simple one. So it is. It consists in the simple fact that England and the other countries of Europe acting with her are buying from us so much more than they are selling to us that the balance in our favor is running at a rate of a billion to a billion and a half a year. The problem consists simply in providing for that balance. Its simplicity ends when one is through stating the problem and begins to find solutions for it. This solution itself would be simple also were it not for such things as London's unwillingness to forego its long cherished position as the centre of the world's money market, the reluctance of the English Government to force the export of American securities now owned in England, the difficulty in the way of using gold in settlement of so huge a balance and the indisposition of American investors to buy foreign securities, particularly war securities in enormous amount. All of these elements and all of these difficulties have to be taken into account in dealing with the international exchange situation. There is here something of a Gordian knot. The thought is gaining ground among our bankers that this knot would be cut very effectively were events to force this country to abandon its position of neutrality in respect to the European conflict. That thought was an element in strengthening exchange rates at the close of last week. The theory in this connection was that either contributions of our own to the military supplies of the Allies or the free opening of our very great credit resources to the Allies would do away definitely with the difficulties which are now being encountered in making payments here for the vast supplies which Europe is buying in the United States. Such a possibility has all along been in the minds of some bankers, and last week's events made that possibility seem less remote than it had previously appeared.

While it will be necessary to return to this problem later it is natural that for the moment all thought should be centred on the outcome of the situation created by the sinking of a passenger ship, without warning, with the consequent loss of American lives. Until that situation is worked out other matters can hardly exert more than subordinate influence upon the financial and stock market outlook. Assuming, however, that an entirely new situation is not created in the international exchange market as a result of the course of our relations with Germany it seems probable that no one resource will be relied on for the settlement of the international balance due to this country. Under ordinary conditions more gold is likely to come, more of our securities are likely to be sold back to us, and a credit in some form is likely to be established here. Already the further heavy decline in exchange has put an added premium on the sale of European-owned American securities, and offerings of these have been much heavier during the last few days than at any time since the close of the subscriptions to the British war loan on July 10. The offerings have included both stocks and bonds, but the latter have predominated.

If selling of this sort is to assume large proportions occasion will again be presented for giving thought to the advisability of banking co-operation here to take up and distribute this European liquidation. The bond market in its present state is not as well equipped as the stock market was during the recent forward movement to absorb large offerings without inconvenience. That being so the best interests of all might be served by organized banking arrangements for handling foreign liquidation of American bonds, not with a view to preventing the exertion of its normal influence, but with a view to having that influence exerted in as orderly a manner as possible. But this and other such matters most likely will have to await on the determination of the far more important questions arising from the international situation brought about by last week's attack on a ship carrying American passengers. In this situation we can turn with confidence to the fact that the country's financial position was never as strong as it is today, and to the progress which we have lately made in business. That progress has not been as general as might be desired, but it has nevertheless been very substantial. The country has reason to go forward confidently.

WILL SHIP GOLD HERE.

Credit Fund of Allies May Reach $500,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The fall in American exchange was the event of the week. It compelled the British Government to recognize the urgent need of framing a scheme to correct the trade balance against this country. London bankers were continuously in conference with a view to devising and recommending a plan for overcoming the difficulty. It was realized that cooperative effort was required, and the consultations revealed encouraging unanimity regarding the measures necessary to solve the problem.

It is expected that gold mobilized for the purpose will be shipped to your side and made the basis of a large credit, possibly £100,000,000, which, it is believed, can be arranged without causing political complications. The probabilities seem to favor a steady export movement of gold spread over a long period. It is understood that steps are being taken to obtain a substantial contribution of gold from France and Russia. The gold holdings of the Bank of England are rising steadily despite the heavy withdrawals which have already taken place. The bank's gain is due to economy in the use of sovereigns for domestic purposes. This creates the hope that the demands will be met without undue stringency. London money market conditions are slightly easier, but there is no relaxation of the cautious attitude.

It is expected in financial circles that Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, and other authorities, including possibly an ex-Cabinet Minister, will visit New York to discuss the situation with your financiers personally. It is felt that the protest which it is expected the American Government will enter against the sinking of the Arabic may alter the entire situation.

The stock markets were quiet throughout the week, their easy trend being due to discouraging military developments on the Eastern front. The outstanding incidents were sharp fluctuations in Canadian industrials and the fall at the week-end in American securities in reflection of disquietude over the German submarine outrage.

FRENCH SURRENDER GOLD.

Bank Increases Its Holdings—Weaker Tone on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—After a week of steady advance the Bourse closed weaker on adverse news from the Russian front. Rentes were unchanged at 68.50. There was realization in Russian industrials, and also in copper issues, which fell in sympathy with the decline in your market. American rails were buoyant. St. Paul bonds closed at 474, New Haven at 440, Central Pacifics at 399, and Philadelphia Company at 226.

Deposits of gold at the Bank of France this week amounted to $14,000,000, despite three days' holiday. The total gold turned into the Bank to date amounts to about $100,000,000. The Bank's circulation report for the last week shows no further advance to the Government on account of war finance.

Trade returns to the end of July show decreases in imports amounting to $144,000,000, and a falling off in exports amounting to $431,000,000. The liquidation of outstanding accounts on the Bourse is now regarded as almost certain to take place at the end of September. The first step in that direction will be an immediate issue of $15,000,000 6 per cent. bonds at 98, free of all taxes, payable at the earliest in five years and at latest in twenty years, and fully guaranteed by the Association of Agents de Change.

Exchange, after rising sharply early in the week, fell on Thursday on renewed reports of the possibility of a loan to be issued in your market and jointly guaranteed by the Allies. London exchange weak at 27.45; New York exchange steady at 5.85.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	940,100	......	224,915
Tuesday	1,045,656	......	235,232
Wednesday	982,500	......	189,287
Thursday	1,095,465	......	208,905
Friday	979,472	......	191,480
Saturday	542,305	......	88,745
Total week	5,585,407	......	1,138,564
Year to date	90,920,716	45,989,256	56,019,881

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$3,530,000	......	$929,500
Tuesday	3,959,000	......	892,500
Wednesday	3,282,000	......	900,500
Thursday	2,674,000	......	926,000
Friday	3,193,500	......	1,244,500
Saturday	1,559,000	......	435,000
Total week	$18,197,500	......	$5,328,000
Year to date	503,047,200	425,061,000	339,896,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 21,'15.	Aug. 23,'13.		Changes.
R.R. & mis.	5,585,307	1,133,431	+	4,451,876
Banks	......	133	—	133
Mining	100	......	+	100

BONDS.

	Aug. 21,'15.	Aug. 23,'13.		Changes.
R.R. & mis.	$17,982,000	$4,730,000	+	$13,252,000
Govt.	31,500	46,500	—	15,000
State	29,000	12,000	+	17,000
City	155,000	539,500	—	384,500
Total, all	$18,197,500	$5,328,000	+	$12,869,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,197,500	$503,047,200
Same period last year	....	425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.72	82.31	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	76	76	11½
Albany & Susq. 3½s	83	83	83	1
Alaska Gold cv. deb. 6s	130	128	130	8
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100	100	1
Am. Dock & I. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Am. Sm. Sec. 6s	106	105	106	66
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103¼	101½	102½	326½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95	95	95	24
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¾	88½	88¾	5
Am. Thread 4s	93½	93¼	93½	18
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	60¼	60	60¼	14
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91½	91¾	20
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¼	91	91	241½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	81½	82½	22
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82¾	82	82¾	60½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	101¾	101¼	101½	69
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	103	101½	101½	27
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101½	101¾	29
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	88½	88	88	11
Atlantic Coast L. L. & N. col. 4s	82¼	81¾	81¾	4
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90½	89	89½	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	89½	86	86¾	43
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87¾	86½	86½	161
B. & O. S.W.Div. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	2
B. & O. P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	80	80	80	10
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	101	101	45
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101½	100	100	227
Bklyn. City R.R. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18	100	99½	100	93
Bklyn. R. T. g. 5s	101	101	101	5
Bklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	99½	99	99½	20
B. & 7th Av. 1st c. 5s	99	99	99	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
B., C. R. & N. c. 5s	100	99½	99½	13
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	84	84	84	1
Bush Ter. 5s	86	85	85	11
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94¼	94	94	10
Canada So. con. 5s	101¼	101	101	5
C. of Ga. Ry. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
Central of Ga. con. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	46
Cent. of N. J. g. 5s	112½	112½	112½	17
Cent. of N.J.gen.5s, r.	111	111	111	1
Central Pac. 1st 4s	85½	84½	84¾	200
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	89	88	88	4
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	2
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	85	85	85	50
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	74½	72½	73½	139
Chi. & Alton 3½s	45	44¾	45	2
Chi. B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96	96¼	190
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	95½	95½	95½	25
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div., 3½s	82½	82½	82½	64
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	100	99¾	99¾	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	93	92¾	93	[illegible]
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90¾	90½	90½	79
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	95	94	94	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	59	59	59	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	68	67½	68	5
C. G., I. & C. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	95¾	94¾	94½	65
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, Series B	103	101½	101¾	94
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	86½	85	85	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	86¾	85½	86¼	21
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89¾	89	89	14
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	98¾	97¾	98	54
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	102½	102½	[illegible]
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	27
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s	106	106	106	5
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	87	87	87	2
Chi. & N. W. d. 5s, 1933	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & W. 5s	104	104	104	1
Chicago Rway. 5s	95	94½	94¾	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80	80	80	76
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102⅝	102¼	102½	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63½	62½	63	158
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	45	46	201
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100	99½	99½	39
Chi., St. L. & N. O. gold 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	72	72	72	1
Chile Copper 7s	114	111½	111½	99
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	72½	71	72½	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	93	93	93	2
Cleve. & Marietta 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Col. Industrial 5s	73	73	73	[illegible]
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	[illegible]
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80½	80	80	[illegible]
Col. & So. 1st 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	[illegible]
Col. & H. V. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	[illegible]
Con. Gas. con. 6s	116¾	115½	115½	50½
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	93	93	93	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	23
Cumberland Tele. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	1
Del. & Hud. d. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	91	90	90	23
D. & H. Hen eq. 4½s	100	100	100	1
D. & H. Pa. Div. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	71	70¼	70½	12
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	44	44	44	81
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	70	67	67	3
Det. Un. Ry. con. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	2
Detroit Edison 5s	103	103	103	1
Dist. Secur. 5s	66½	64½	65	69
Du Pont Powder 4½s	100	98½	100	244
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	81	80	80	90
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61½	60½	60½	22
Erie 1st cv. 4s, S. B.	69	69	69	26
Erie gen. 4s	66¾	65½	66	[illegible]
Flint & P. M. 6s	92	92	92	2
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	103	101½	102	147
Gen. Electric 6s	112	112	112	1
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	96	96	96	28
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	82	82	82	1
Houston & Tex. Cent. 1st 5s	105	105	105	2
Hudson & Man. adj. 5s	26	23	25	13
Hud. & M. ref. 5s	71	70	71	39
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	81	81	81	1
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	80½	80	80	56
Ill. Steel 4½s	87	86½	87	105
Ind. Steel 5s	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	31
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	145	132½	134	153
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	145	132½	134	666
Interbor.-Met. 4½s	74⅞	73⅝	73¾	153
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97½	96⅞	97⅛	54
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98	98	98	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	78½	68½	75	522
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	73½	67½	70	570
Int. Navigat. 5s	65½	64	64	84
Int. Paper 6s	100	99½	100	7
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79	77	77	62
Int. Steam Pump 5s	65	63	63	[illegible]
I. Steam P. 5s, tr. r.	65	63½	63¾	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49½	49½	49½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68¾	67¾	67¾	24
Kansas City So. 5s	88¾	87½	88	7
Kansas City So. 3s	69	69	69	5
Kan. City Term. 4s	85¾	85½	85½	5
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	52	52	52	2
K. Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	114	114	114	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	78¾	77	77¾	296
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	94¼	94	94	28
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	7
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	90	90	90	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	90¾	91½	17
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¾	90½	90¾	1
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	108	108	108	5
Liggett & Meyers 7s	123	123	123	37
Liggett & Meyers 5s	100	100	100	2
Long Dock 6s	121	121	121	1
Long Island unif. 4s	86	86	86	1
L. Isl. N. Shore 5s	101	101	101	1
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	14
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	111½	111½	111½	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	92	92	92	8
L. & N., M. & Mon. 4½s	102	102	102	19
Manhattan cons. 4s	86	86	86	7
Man. con. tax ex.	86	85½	85½	9
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	105	105	105	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98½	98½	98½	4
Milwaukee Gas 4s	86	86	86	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	31	30	31	3
M., S. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88¼	87	87	23
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s	76¼	75¾	76	19
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	50	49⅝	49⅝	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	52	51	51	11
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	4
M. & E. 1st & ref. 3½s	85	85	85	10
Montana Power 5s	90⅛	90	90	12
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	95	94½	94¾	105
Mo. Pac. 4s	33	32	32	22
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	80½	80⅛	80⅛	11
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	33½	29	29	32
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	75	75	75	1
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Nat. R.R. of Mex. con. 4s	30	30	30	1
Nat. Tube 5s	98	98	98	12
N. Y. Air Br. conv. 6s	100	99½	100	42
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, 1st pd.	103¾	103	103¼	55
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, full paid	104⅛	102⅝	102¾	1,666
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	78	76¾	76¾	25
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	86¾	85½	85½	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. and imp. 4½s	87⅝	87	87½	66
N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	74	72½	72½	2
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90	90	90	7
N.Y.G., E.L., H.&P. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	7
N.Y.G., E.L., H.&P. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	4
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	110¼	110	110¼	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	107	107	107	2
N.Y., N.H.&H. cv. 3½s	68	68	68	13
N. Y., N.H.&H. n-cv. deb. 4s, 1956	77	77	77	1
N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	76	74½	74½	13
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	100	100	100	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70¼	69½	69½	20
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49½	49	49	61
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95⅞	94⅝	94¾	47
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	75	74½	75	3
Niag. Falls Power 5s	101	101	101	2
Norf. & West. g. 6s	116½	116½	116½	4
Norf. & West. c. 4s	88¾	87	87	67
Norf. & West. c. 4½s	107	105½	105½	115
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	87	87	87	5
Northern Pacific 4s	90⅛	89⅝	89⅝	260
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62⅛	63	43½
Ore. S. L. 1st con. 5s	103½	103	103	8
Oregon & Cal. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	12
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	4
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	6
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	88¾	88⅛	88½	1
Pac. Mo. 1st 4s	86	86	86	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97	97½	15
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	97¾	97½	97½	28
Penn. guar. 4s, ser. A	89½	89½	89½	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	7
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100½	100¼	100¼	27
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	99¾	98½	99	206
P. c. 4½s, full pd.	102½	102½	102½	74
P. Co. gtd. 3½s, 1916	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
P. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, series A	98½	98½	98½	11
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, series B	98½	98½	98½	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, series D	92½	92½	92½	4
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	1
Ry. St. Spg., Int. O. 5s	90	90	90	2
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	119	116	116¼	10
Reading gen. 4s	93⅛	92¼	92½	75
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	95¾	94¾	95	86
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	70	70	70	2
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s	59½	59½	59½	10
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	97⅞	95	95⅜	63
St. L., I.M.& S. u.&r. 4s	81	81	81	14
St. L., I.M.& S. r.&g. 4s	56¼	52½	53	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. st.	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	61
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen'l 5s	45	45	45	10
S.L.&S.F.R.R. g. 5s, t. r.	45	45	45	5
St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	8
St. Louis S.W. 1st 4s	72½	72½	72½	2
St. L. & Sow'n in. 4s	55	55	55	3
S. P., M.&M. con. 4½s	100⅛	100	100	15
San Ant. & Ar. P. 4s	65	65	65	7
Sav., Fla. & W. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
Seaboard A.L. adj. 5s	60½	60	60	5
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97	97	35
South. Pac. col. 4s	80½	80⅛	80½	7
South. Pac. cv. 4s	81⅛	80½	80½	116
South. Pac. cv. 5s	99⅝	98⅜	98⅝	237½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85⅛	84⅜	84⅝	180
So. P., S. F. T. 4s	80	80	80	8
South. Rwy. 1st 5s	99	97⅝	98	54
South. Rwy. gen. 4s	62⅛	61½	61½	120
Standard Milling 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. gen. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Tenn. & St. L. ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100⅝	100	100¾	121
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	8
Third Avenue ref. 4s	79	78	78	22
Third Avenue adj. 5s	76¾	76¼	76¼	16
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
T., St. L. & W. 4s	45	44	44	6
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94	92½	92¾	158
Union Pac. con. 4s	90¼	90	90	74½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86½	86	86¼	10
Un. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	42	42	42	14
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	70	70	70	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102	102	10
U. S. Steel 5s	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	384
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102	102	102	1
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96¼	95½	96¼	8
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	42½	42	42½	2
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	94	94	94	2
W. Iron C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100¼	100	100	24
Wabash 2d 5s	92⅝	92	92	18
W. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r.	17½	17½	17½	15
W. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r., sta.	16¾	15½	16¾	250
W. ref. 4s, Cent. Tr. r.	17¾	17¼	17¾	4
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. r.	⅝	½	⅝	403
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. r.	½	½	½	45
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. r. for Cent. Tr. r.	⅝	½	½	98
Western El. 5s	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	10
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	2
West. Md. 4s	68	68	68	4
West Shore 4s	88	88	88	28
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	2
W. U. T. col. tr. 5s	97	97	97	2
W. E. & M. cv. s. f. 5s	105¼	105	105	95
West'se E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	105½	105	105	149
W. E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid	119⅝	112	112¼	3,892
W. E. & M. 5 p. c. n.	100¾	100½	100¾	3
W. & L. E. con. 4s	52	51½	52	28
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82	81⅝	82	14
Total sales				$17,982,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, reg.	101	101	101	1
U. S. 4s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110¼	12
Japanese 4½s	76	76	76	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	72½	72¼	72¼	½
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., G. st.	70¾	70¾	70¾	14
Rep. of C. 5s, 1904	97	97	97	2
Total sales				$31,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
N. Y. State 4½s, 1965	104¾	104¾	104¾	6
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	3
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	56	54	54	19
Total sales				$29,000

New York City Issues

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956	94	94	94	1
4s, 1958	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	6
4s, 1959	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	17
4½s, 1960	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	79
4½s, 1964	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	10
4½s, 1963	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	2
4½s, May, 1957	102	101⅞	101⅞	5
4½s, 1965, temp. rcts., w. i.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	30
Total sales				$155,000
Grand total				$18,197,500

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,585,407	90,920,716
Same period last year	....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.79	74.24	78.79	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	100	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	34⅝	32½	32⅛	— 1⅝	8,100
46½	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42¾	34¼	34½	— 5⅝	118,950
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	73⅞	65½	66⅛	— 6½	15,500
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	57½	55	55	— 2¼	500
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	93	..	....
66⅝	Aug. 18	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	58	58	— 1¾	97,900
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	91	90	90	+ 2	900
109⅜	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	103	103	103	— 2	300
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	179	179	179	..	50
64¾	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	64¾	56	56¼	— 3¾	289,700
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	107½	105	105	— 1¼	3,400
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	73½	63	64	— 6¼	89,980
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	118	118	+ ⅜	100
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170¼	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	155	140	148	+ 6	18,130
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117⅞	117	117⅞	+ ¼	210
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	48	48	— 3	5,500
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	96	97	+ 2	200
99	Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	99	..	....
8½	Aug. 18	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	8½	7	7⅛	..	14,800
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	38¾	34	34	— 1½	7,800
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	26	23	23	— ⅜	2,800
17⅞	Aug. 21	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	17⅞	11½	15¾	+ 4½	72,700
35½	Aug. 21	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	35½	29¾	35¼	+ 5½	7,300
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	58¼	49½	49½	— 4⅞	57,850
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	99	98	98	..	600
6¾	Aug. 12	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	6⅝	6	6	..	600
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	— 2	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82¾	77½	77½	— 2½	34,800
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	106½	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅜	375
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	..	..	81	..	....
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	58	44⅜	47⅞	+ 3⅜	35,550
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	111½	107½	108	— 1⅛	6,100
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	115	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¼	121⅜	121⅞	— 1½	9,110
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228	223½	223½	— 4½	530
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107	107	..	276
38½	Aug. 17	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	38½	34½	34½	— 2	8,800
94¾	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	93¾	90½	90½	— 2½	1,750
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	9⅞	8⅜	9⅞	+ 1⅜	900
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	72¼	66¾	67	..	132,500
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	103¼	100⅛	100⅛	— 2⅜	13,700
101⅝	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	99	99	+ ¼	500
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	105	102¼	103	..	900
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	83	76	76	— 4¼	52,400
106	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	..	..	106	..	....
84⅜	Aug. 11	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅝	79½	79⅞	— 2⅝	18,950
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71¼	70¾	71	+ ⅛	1,100
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..	200
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	294	271	274	—16	6,700
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	147	136	141	— 9	1,800
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	42½	40	40	..	2,000
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf	80	80	80	..	100
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85⅛	83¼	83⅝	— 1⅜	20,300
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	126½	126½	126½	— 1½	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	27½	27	27½	..	100
82	Apr. 29	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	73	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	6	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	66	59	59	— 5⅛	12,450
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	17¾	16	16½	+ ¼	4,100
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	38½	35	35	— 2⅛	1,300
*60	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern	55¼	55⅛	55¼	..	11
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	154⅝	147⅝	147⅝	— 3⅜	22,050
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
46	Aug. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	46	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅛	70,950
105¼	Aug. 19	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	105¼	104⅞	105	+ ¼	700
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	126½	126¼	126¼	..	100
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	43⅞	44⅛	— 1¾	6,750
15⅛	Aug. 16	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅜	400
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12¾	11¾	11⅞	— ¼	2,800
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31½	29	29	— 1¼	1,600
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83¾	80	80¼	— 2½	12,985
130	Jan. 22	121½	Aug. 21	C., M. & St. P. pf	123⅞	121½	121½	— 5	700
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	127⅞	125⅝	126	..	700
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24	16½	21⅞	+ 5	188,500
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	46	44	44	— ⅛	20,750
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	36	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	62	60⅛	62	+ 2	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
60	Aug. 17	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	60	60	60	..	200
103¾	Aug. 19	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ 2¼	100
44⅞	Aug. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	44⅞	37¼	37¼	— 3¾	70,400
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜	100
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	48½	48½	48½	+ 2½	100
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128	124¾	124¾	— 3¾	6,700
94⅜	Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94⅜	82	83½	— 9	13,225
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	+ ½	350
18½	Aug. 18	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	18¼	16	16	— ¼	85,025
83½	Aug. 17	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	83½	82	83	+ ⅜	2,430
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
92¾	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	79⅝	68⅜	69¼	— 3	147,700
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	103⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅞	3,600
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	122	110	112⅝	+ 3⅝	8,700
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	105	..	....
95½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	..	..	95¼	..	....
153	Apr. 19	139⅛	Aug. 20	Delaware & Hudson	142	139⅛	139⅛	— 2⅞	1,500
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	410	410	410	..	20
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛	320
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	7	7	— 5½	200
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	..	95
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	62	62	62	+ 3¼	125
30¼	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	29⅜	26	26	— 2½	16,125
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22½	20½	20½	— 1	9,200
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	8	7	8	— 2	400
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	99	99	99	..	100
30½	Aug. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	29¼	26⅝	26⅝	— 1	20,900
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	45	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅝	10,200
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	35	33¾	33¾	— ⅜	2,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ 1¼	200
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	45	41½	41½	— ½	600
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	289¾	285	286	..	90
110½	Aug. 18	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅜	262
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	176¾	169	169	— 2⅛	27,675
224	Aug. 12	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	220¼	200	201¾	—18¼	10,800
109¼	Aug. 10	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	109	106⅝	106⅝	— 2⅜	800
64¼	Aug. 17	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	64¼	55	56	— 2¼	112,150
108	Aug. 16	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	108	107	108	+ ½	1,000
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	119⅝	116¼	116¼	— 2¼	4,500
45	Aug. 19	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	45	39¼	39¼	— 1¼	188,450
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	66⅝	61½	61½	— 1½	38,200
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	84	..	....
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100¼	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼	160
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	102¼	100⅝	100⅝	— 1⅜	600
36¼	Aug. 18	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	36¼	32	32¼	+ ½	164,110
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21¼	19¼	19¾	..	17,600
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	— 2½	100
21¾	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	21⅜	19¾	19¾	..	18,550
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	74	71½	72¼	+ ¼	8,800
21½	Aug. 18	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	21¼	16½	18¼	+ 2¼	11,000
41¼	Aug. 19	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	41¼	30	39¼	+ 9¼	7,525
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	108	105½	105½	— ¾	1,800
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	..	..	70	..	....
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10¾	9¼	9¼	— 1	1,400
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	38½	37	37	— 2¼	450
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅝	25¼	25¼	— 2¾	11,500
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59¼	57⅛	58⅜	+ ⅜	2,100
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	78	78	78	..	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	123½	123½	123½	..	12
150	Aug. 19	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	150	144⅞	150	+ 5	700
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
56½	Aug. 9	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	55½	51½	52½	— 1	5,800
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	..	112
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	6½	6½	6½	+ ½	200
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19¼	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143¾	141⅛	141⅞	+ ⅜	5,600
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	229	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	— 1	248
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	36	32½	36	+ 3	1,000
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	..	116
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 2⅜	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	176¼	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅛	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	114⅛	113¾	114	+ ¼	300
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76¼	76¼	76¼	..	140
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	..	140
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	127	127	127	..	100
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	51	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	49	40½	40½	— ¾	48,000
92⅝	Aug. 18	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92⅝	86¼	86¼	— ⅝	21,064
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	40	34½	34½	— ½	26,875
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	38	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	95	95	95	— 1	100
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	87¾	79	79¾	— 1¼	105,550
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	85¼	82½	82½	+ 2½	800
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	26½	24⅞	25¼	+ ¾	8,400
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15	15	..	200
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	35	35	35	— 2	150
124	Aug. 11	103	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	120	..	40
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	132	132	132	..	15
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	7	7	— ⅜	1,400
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18½	16¼	16¼	— 1½	600
18¼	Apr. 19	1⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific	3¼	1⅜	3	+ 1⅛	27,225
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	51½	49	50⅞	+ 1⅝	1,600
103⅝	Aug. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	103⅝	102¾	103⅝	..	400
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	162	162	162	..	33
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	120	..	200
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	122	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	124	..	....
82	Aug. 19	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	73½	81¼	+ 9¾	6,215
106⅛	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	106	104½	106	+ ⅞	465
29⅝	Aug. 18	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	29⅝	24½	25	— 2⅞	24,800
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	89	88	89	+ 1	300
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66	60	60	— 4	6,450
111½	Aug. 20	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	111½	110	111½	+ 4¼	500
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15	14⅜	14⅝	..	2,820
137¾	Aug. 19	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	137¾	115¼	126¾	+10¾	73,125
92⅜	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	91¾	88¼	88¼	— 2¼	9,200
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	33	..	....
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C. & St.L.1st pf	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64½	62	62	— 2	5,200
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	26¾	24½	24½	— 2	2,400
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	17	..	....
109¼	Aug. 10	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & Western	108½	105⅝	105⅝	— 2⅜	2,400
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74	71	71	— 2⅞	2,600
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	108¾	105½	105½	— 2½	9,850
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	2⅝	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	35⅛	32	32	— 2¼	7,000
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	30	30	— 3	125
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	109⅜	108¼	108½	— ⅜	8,046
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	— 2	110
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	69⅞	66	68½	+ 3⅜	900
93	Aug. 20	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	93	93	93	+ 3	100
81½	July 20	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	79¼	77	78	+ 1	6,200
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	+ 1¼	400
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	91	..	....
32	Aug. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	32	25⅝	29	+ 4	86,450
99¾	Aug. 18	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf	99¾	95	95¾	+ 1⅞	16,010
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
92	Aug. 4	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90	90	90	+ 1¾	100
67	Aug. 16	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	67	56	56	— 7¾	71,100
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛	300
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	101	..	....
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	164¾	157	157	— 5	2,750
4¼	Aug. 7	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3⅞	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜	1,300
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	500
44¼	Aug. 18	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	44¼	37⅛	37¼	— 1¾	30,310
95	Apr. 19	86¼	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	92½	92½	92½	— ½	100
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	23¼	21⅜	21¾	— ¼	14,250
157⅛	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	150½	145⅛	145⅛	— 2⅞	85,200
90	June 12	81	Aug. 12	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	81	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	..	..	82	..	....
47¼	Aug. 17	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	40	40½	— 3¼	107,200
102⅞	Aug. 19	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	102⅞	98¼	100	+ 1¾	7,050
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	200
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	⅜	⅜	..	1,300
14	Aug. 13	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	12⅞	8	10	— 1	51,975
18¼	Aug. 12	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	17½	12	13	— ¾	9,800
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5	4⅝	5	..	500
12½	June 28	7	Aug. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9½	7	8½	— 2	600
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¾	5	5½	— ½	1,200
19	Apr. 23	12½	Aug. 19	St. Louis Southwest.	12½	12½	12½	— 1	100
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	31	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11⅛	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	15	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞	2,700
42⅜	Apr. 21	28⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	33½	31¼	32	— 1¼	1,700
209½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	159	150⅛	150½	— 3⅞	6,000
125½	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124¼	..	....
56⅞	Aug. 19	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	56⅛	48½	49	— 1⅝	34,160
93	Aug. 16	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	93	93	93	+ 3	152
77	Aug. 14	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	77	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	90⅜	86⅝	86⅝	— 2⅞	35,450
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ 4	100
19⅜	Apr. 9	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	— 1⅜	8,725
63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.	48½	46½	46⅝	— 1⅜	2,000
56½	July 14	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	56	55¾	56	..	550
73⅝	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	73¼	72½	72½	— ¾	405
120	Aug. 16	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	120	100	100	+ 1¾	103,000
107	Aug. 17	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	107	102¾	102¾	— ½	1,000
51½	Aug. 21	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	51½	45	48	+ 3½	130,775
147⅜	Aug. 17	120	May 14	Texas Co.	147⅜	139	139¾	— 8½	14,010
138	Aug. 18	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	138	136½	136½	+ 1½	200
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	12	9½	9½	— 3	5,600
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	53	50⅜	50¾	+ ½	8,568
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	102	101½	101½	..	500
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	1½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	5½	..	....
7⅛	June 15	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W. pf.cfs	6	6	6	— ½	100
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	91	91	91	+ ⅛	350
78	Aug. 19	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	78	78	78	+ 2	100
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
8⅜	Aug. 13	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	7⅞	6½	6½	— ¾	4,600
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	29	28¾	29	+ ½	200
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	132⅞	127⅛	127⅞	— 3¼	71,500
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf	82	81	81½	+ ¼	700
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	30⅝	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	43¼	43¼	— 1⅜	500
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	104⅜	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	50	50	50	— 6	109
21⅜	July 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	19½	17	17	— 2¼	2,100
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37½	32¾	32¾	— 4¼	1,900
23¼	Aug. 17	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	23¼	20⅛	20¼	— ½	15,550
47½	Aug. 12	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	47	46½	47	..	200
73¼	Mar. 9	60	July 27	U. S. Express	63	63	63	+ 1	200
73	Aug. 18	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	73	67¼	68⅝	+ ⅞	31,900
97¾	Aug. 11	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	93½	93½	93½	— 3½	100
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	38	38	38	..	200
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2½	2½	2½	— ¼	200
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅝	100
74¾	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	53¾	48	49	+ 1¼	61,050
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	104	104	+ ¾	400
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
77⅝	Aug. 18	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	77⅝	70¼	70⅝	— 3¼	948,149
113¼	Aug. 10	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	113¼	110¾	110¾	— 2	6,385
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	67⅞	64	64¼	— ⅝	49,500
37¾	Aug. 16	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	37¾	34	34	— 2½	13,100
102	July 31	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	101⅝	101	101	— 1	360
64⅞	Aug. 18	36	June 9	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	64⅞	55	55	— 5	11,400
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	7	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	..	..	¼	..	....
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛	900
110¼	Aug. 11	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	110	107	107	— 1⅜	1,000
27¼	Aug. 11	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	25½	25½	25½	— 1	100
42	Aug. 10	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	42	..	....
72⅜	Aug. 17	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	72⅜	69⅞	70	— 1	7,700
281	Aug. 20	280	Aug. 19	Westinghouse A. B.	281	280	280	..	1,220
120¾	Aug. 17	64	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	120¾	111¼	111¼	— 1⅝	522,500
136	Aug. 12	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	135	135	135	— 1	100
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	½	July 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie	..	..	½	..	....
16	Jan. 18	2	Aug. 2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	2⅛	..	....
6	Jan. 18	⅝	Aug. 10	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ¼	300
198	Aug. 13	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	192	170	170	—16	15,675
106⅜	Aug. 18	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛	200
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	36	35	35	— ⅛	600
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolworth(F.W.)Co.	108½	105¾	106	+ ¾	4,500
124	Aug. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	124	124	124	..	300
				MINING.					
.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	..	..	.10	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 16	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Aug. 17	2	1¾	2	1¾
Aug. 18	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Aug. 19	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Aug. 20	2	1¾	2	1¾
Aug. 21	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2	1¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	8	6
Low	6	6
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—		
High	10	6
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 16	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Aug. 17	2¼@2½	2½@3	3@3¼
Aug. 18	2¼@2½	2¾@3	3@3¼
Aug. 19	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Aug. 20	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Aug. 21	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Week's range—			
High	2½	3	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	6	8	8
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	2	2¼	2¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 16	4.67½	4.64	4.65	4.68½	4.65	4.66
Aug. 17	4.65½	4.64	4.64¾	4.66¼	4.65	4.65½
Aug. 18	4.67¼	4.65½	4.66¼	4.68	4.66¼	4.67
Aug. 19	4.67½	4.66½	4.67½	4.68¼	4.67⅝	4.68¼
Aug. 20	4.68⅛	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	4.68⅞	4.67⅞	4.67⅞
Aug. 21	4.67¼	4.66¼	4.66⅝	4.67¾	4.67¼	4.67¼

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.68⅛	4.68⅞
Low	4.64	4.65
Same week last year—		
High	5.07¼	5.08¾
Low	5.02½	5.04
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.64	4.65
Same period last year—		
High	6.00	7.00
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Aug. 16	6.02	6.01	81⅛	81¼	5.40	5.39
Aug. 17	6.00	5.99	81 3/16	81 5/16	5.41	5.40
Aug. 18	5.97	5.96	81¼	81 5/16	5.40	5.39
Aug. 19	5.88	5.87	81 3/16	81⅜	5.40	5.39
Aug. 20	5.91	5.90	81 3/16	81⅜	5.37	5.36
Aug. 21	5.89	5.88	81	81 1/16	5.37	5.36

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
Aug. 16	.39¾	39⅞	6.47	6.46	37.50	15.13
Aug. 17	.39¾	39⅞	6.49	6.48	37.00	15.12
Aug. 18	.39⅝	39 15/16	6.49	6.48	37.00	15.12
Aug. 19	.39⅞	40⅛	6.45	6.44	37.00	15.10
Aug. 20	.39 15/16	40 3/16	6.45	6.44	37.00	15.13
Aug. 21	.39 15/16	40 3/16	6.45	6.44	37.00	15.13

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
Aug. 16	Par	†5c	Par	*40c
Aug. 17	Par	†10c	Par	*40c
Aug. 18	Par	†5c	Par	*40c
Aug. 19	Par	†10c	Par	*40c
Aug. 20	Par	†10c	Par	*40c
Aug. 21	Par	†5c	Par	*40c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 16	3@4	4⅞	5	.. ..
Aug. 17	3@4	4⅞	5	27f 95c
Aug. 18	3@4	4⅞	5	27f 96c
Aug. 19	3@4	4⅞	4⅞@5	27f 80c
Aug. 20	3@4	4⅞	4⅞@5	27f 70c
Aug. 21	3@4	4⅞	4⅞	27f 70c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
Aug. 16	65	.. ..
Aug. 17	65	68f 50c
Aug. 18	65	68f 50c
Aug. 19	65	68f 50c
Aug. 20	65	68f 50c
Aug. 21	65	68f 50c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
Aug. 16	22⅝d	47c	49.00
Aug. 17	22 13/16d	46¾c	49.00
Aug. 18	22¾d	46¾c	49.00
Aug. 19	22⅞d	47⅛c	49.00
Aug. 20	22 15/16d	47⅜c	49.00
Aug. 21	22⅞d	47⅛c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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Due April 1, 1939

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Int. Steam Pump

The reorganization plan proposed for International Steam Pump is analyzed in the current issue of The Financial World with a view of ascertaining the justice of the claims of the opposition that its terms could be fairer.

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The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

FOR SALE.

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Pursuant to an order of Court in Case No. 55,613, Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Case No. 3,577, Circuit Court, Kanawha County, West Virginia, wherein William Marmet and others are plaintiffs, and the Marmet Coal Company and others are defendants, we will receive sealed bids up to Tuesday, September 21, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the property, real and personal (except cash and outstandings,) belonging to the Marmet Coal Company, to be offered for sale as an entirety and going concern, or separately.

For further information and an accurate description of the Real Estate see legal advertisements in Cincinnati Enquirer of July 26th, August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, September 6th and 13th.

Terms of Sale Are as Follows:

The purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase price in cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the same to be secured by mortgage or vendor's lien upon the property purchased, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser must provide fire insurance, covering deferred payment in an amount satisfactory to the Court. The purchaser must assume all contracts made by the receivers for the sale and delivery of coal.

All bids are to be filed with the receivers not later than Tuesday, September 21st, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Court.

The sealed bids must be addressed to C. W. Poysell and Edwin Marmet, receiver of The Marmet Coal Company, southwest corner Water and Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, marked, "Sealed Bid for Marmet Properties," and be accompanied by a certified check for ten (10) per cent. of each bid, drawn upon some national bank, payable to said receivers as earnest money, to be applied on the purchase price if bid is approved, and for further information purchasers are referred to the receivers.

CHARLES W. POYSELL,
EDWIN MARMET,
Receivers.

Adam A. Kramer,
Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brown, Jackson & Knight,
Kanawha Valley Bank Building,
Charleston, W. Va.,
Attorneys for Receivers.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT

OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

In view of the proceedings taken for the appointment of receivers for the above named Companies the time for the deposit of the following described securities with the Depositaries named below, subject to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 1, 1915, has been extended to and including October 15th, 1915. Announcement as to advances by the Depositaries against coupons maturing September 1st will be made shortly.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds due March 1, 1945.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's
- Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959.
- Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920.
- Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917.
- First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and
- Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due August 1, 1920.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

The Kansas and Colorado Pacific Railway Company's First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

The Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

Boonville, St. Louis and Southern Railway Company's First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1951.

Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES
St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ADDITIONAL SUB-DEPOSITARIES
Amsterdam: For Bonds: HOPE & CO., AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK.
Amsterdam: For Stock: Administration office of BROES & GOSMAN.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all coupons maturing on or after September 1, 1915. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit; and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds, or be registered in the name of the proper Depositary and be accompanied by proper assignments of any interest thereon maturing on or after September 1, 1915, and on or prior to the date of such registry.

Deposits of securities will not be received after October 15, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, August 17, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
ROBERT FLEMING (London)
DONALD G. GEDDES
JEROME J. HANAUER
ALVIN W. KRECH
C. E. TER MEULEN (Amsterdam)
Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, *Secretary*, 140 Broadway, New York City.

FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
OTTO H. KAHN
JOHN H. McCLEMENT
JOHN W. PLATTEN
J. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
W. H. WILLIAMS
Committee representing Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.
B. W. JONES, *Secretary*, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
J. HORACE HARDING
FREDERICK STRAUSS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
ROBERT WINSOR
Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.
C. E. SIGLER, *Secretary*, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures

OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company:

Referring to the Committee's notice, dated July 16, 1915, notice is hereby given that the Committee has extended the time for deposit of debentures under the Deposit Agreement UNTIL OCTOBER 15, 1915, after which date deposits will only be accepted on such terms as the Committee may determine.

The Committee has arranged for an advance at any time prior to October 15, 1915, to any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement desiring such advance, of the amount of the interest payable July 15, 1915, on the Debentures represented by his certificate of deposit. Such advance will constitute a loan at 5 per cent. per annum interest to such certificate holder, as set forth in the Deposit Agreement, and may be obtained only upon presentation to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary of his certificate of deposit for notation thereon of such advance and delivery of proper ownership certificates under the Federal Income Tax Law in respect of such interest. The acceptance of such advance will be optional with the certificate holders.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, or the Sub-Depositary, First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated, August 19, 1915.

SEWARD PROSSER,
Chairman.
E. K. BOISOT,
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
JAMES SPEYER,
Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York.

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Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 35 Broad St.

Hall Switch & Signal
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Am. Tube & Stamping
Common & Preferred
Am. & British Mfg.
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Schieffelin Co., Pfd.
Winchester Rep. Arms
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Aetna Explosives Co.
American Brass Co.
Amer. Light & Trac. Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
International Nickel Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

WANTED
250 Nichols Copper Com.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
100 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Pfd.
20 So. California Edison Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
5 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s
FOR SALE
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
100 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Amer. Tube & Stamping Com.
150 Amer. Tube & Stamping Pfd.
100 Amer. Water Works & Elec. 2d Pfd.
50 Amer. Water Works & Elec. 1st Pfd.
25 American Brass Co.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

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Common & Preferred
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
J. L. McCormack
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'PHONES 5790 BROAD
4943 BROAD

FOR SALE
Atlas Powder Common
Aetna Explos. Common
Phelps Dodge Stock
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STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
50 Crescent Pipe L.
25 Eureka Pipe L.
25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 South. Penn. Oil
20 S. O. of Ohio
WE WILL SELL
25 Indiana Pipe L.
25 Northern Transit
25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of Indiana
25 S. O. of Ky.
25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Lima Locomotive Com.
Columbia Gas & Electric
Big Four Equip. 5s, 1925-6
Aetna Explosives Notes
Westinghouse Machine 6s
C. H. HENSEL
15 B'WAY, N. Y. Tel. Rector 3672-3-4-5.
Private Wire to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Wanted
M. Rumely 6% Notes
Denver & Rio Grande 7s
St. L. & San Fran. 5s, 1913
RAUSCHER & CHILDRESS,
54 Wall St. Tel. 5834 Hanover

LONDON STILL HOLDS WORLD TRADE FOCUS

National City Bank Sees Little Hope for New York Winning First Financial Place.

BRITAIN HOLDING HER OWN

Regains Nearly All Commerce Lost in Early Months of War—Our Business Grows, Too.

The theory of many optimists that the trade centre of the world, as a result of the European war, will be brought to New York, is not borne out by the experts of the National City Bank, who have been compiling trade statistics for many months.

In today's issue of The Americas, published by the bank, it is specifically stated as a conclusion that there is no indication as a result of the war that the world-map of overseas trade will be greatly changed. Despite the bid of the United States for new business, the preponderance of world trade is still safely focused in the English Channel and England is rapidly recovering all the ground which she lost. The readjustment of business, according to the bank's statisticians, probably contrary to the popular view, will not wait until after the war but is already well under way.

England has not been asleep, as the figures show, having started last January to regain what she lost in the first six months of the war. This summary of England's success, despite the submarines, is contained in the article:

> In order to obtain a clear view of the development of world trade since the reconstruction period set in it is of advantage to see what England is doing in foreign trade. Since the first of the year her export business has recovered steadily till it was only something like 16 per cent. below the 1914 volume in June. Her imports have been kept from 8 to 20 per cent. above last year's, in increasing ratio since the beginning of Germany's submarine activities.
>
> Her export of English products has been as follows: January, £28,247,592, which was 40.9 per cent. below 1914; February, £26,176,937, which was 36.5 per cent. below; March, £30,084,860, or 32.2 below; April, £32,169,733, or 19.4 per cent. below; May, £33,618,992, or 20 per cent. below, and June at about the May figure and only 16½ per cent. below.

Moreover, according to the statistics, England has practically returned to her normal state as the leader in re-export or "middleman" business. Last January this business dropped 28.1 per cent. below normal. In May it was only 1.2 per cent. below normal, having gained steadily at the rate of about $7,000,000 a month. This feat in readjustment is all the more remarkable because by the British Orders in Council the re-export of wool, rubber, and metals has been limited.

As for the United States, the statisticians found that she was "doing very well." This country, with its limited marine shipping facilities, increased her trade in every direction. The article adds:

> With a greatly decreased tonnage of ships sailing direct to the continents other than Europe, having no merchant marine of our own to open up full communications for direct trade, we have increased our commerce with South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania nearly a third, says the article. We have steadily gained in our sales to these continents, month by month, till June has shown a rate of movement that bids fair to bring our increases of export to the peaceful parts of the world up to an aggregate between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 bigger for the calendar year 1915 than it was in 1914, and certainly more than $300,000,000 greater than our normal sales to these parts of the world have been. Although we have not been able to pull the principal focus of world trade across the Atlantic from the British Channel into New York Bay, much new trade is taking our direction.
>
> In this recovery of ability to buy and necessity of buying among the countries at peace the United States has, month by month, improved its position as a vendor of manufactured and other products. We have found new trade everywhere. The percentages of the increase of our selling to the peaceful continents seem flattering. We have done our part also in buying from other countries. June statistics of commerce show our exports to all the world outside of Europe 30 per cent. above those of June, 1914; our imports 26 per cent. above. It should not be forgotten that we had a balance of trade against us in our commerce with that part of the world of $26,023,897, compared with $21,668,080 the June a year before.

Referring to the exports, to Europe, under which our much-talked of war consignments are, of course, listed, the article in The Americas says:

> No one can regard the trade with Europe as anything to be more than temporarily counted on. We are selling upward of $100,000,000 worth of raw and manufactured products a month to Europe for war purposes alone. A minute examination of May's exports shows an increase over May, 1914, of $94,450,858 in munitions and merchandise available for war purposes in European buying. This includes increased shipments of food of various kinds.
>
> One might say that $100,000,000 is the limit of Europe's war buying and figure an actual increase in Europe's purchases of the merchandise of peace, but such a thing seems hardly reasonable to believe. The increases in separate items probably do not represent all the war-buying. War-buying no doubt accounts for more than the increase. And, in any case, we can not depend upon Europe's demand. Any one of a number of contingencies may make great changes in it. The sales of war materials are too big a part of Europe's trade with us to commit us to take comfort in the big export to her.

The article adds that those sales "spell a troublesome readjustment that we must face when the peace comes."

Schwab to Build at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 22.—As a result of the visit of Charles M. Schwab last Thursday in company with Russian and English army officers, it is announced that the Bethlehem Steel Company will build a $30,000 factory near its shell-proving grounds at Cape May Point. The plant will be used for the manufacture of powder and shells.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle, variable winds, mostly s. over n. w. and e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably thunder showers in n. w.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon., showers at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky.—Fair Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably thunder showers; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly s. over s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably thunder showers in w. Tues. showers; gentle, shifting winds.

Ill.—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy and cooler in n., possibly showers in s.

Mo.—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy in n., probably showers and cooler in s.

Wis.—Showers Mon.; Tues. probably fair and cooler.

Minn.—Fair in w., showers in e. Mon.; cooler; Tues. fair and continued cool.

Iowa—Cloudy in w., showers in e. and cen. Monday; cooler; Tues. fair and continued cool.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; probably showers in s. w.; Tues. cloudy in e., probably unsettled in w.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers; cooler Mon.

GOLD YIELD $94,531,800.

1914 Production $5,647,400 in Excess of the Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The total production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1914 was $94,531,800, according to a statement today by Robert W. Wooley, Director of the Mint. In the same time silver to the value of $40,067,700 was produced. The production of gold was $5,647,400 and of silver $3,126,400 greater than production for the year before.

The decrease in the gold production was mainly in two States, Nevada, $441,200, and Utah, $193,300, while the increase was in Colorado, $1,792,700; Alaska, $1,345,900; California, $1,010,600, and Montana, $822,700.

The largest gain in silver was in Idaho, $1,712,500; California, $331,400; Arizona, $291,700; Alaska, $276,100, and Utah, $243,200.

NEW KENNECOTT VEIN.

Copper Companies Increase Yield—New District Explored.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Extraordinary developments are reported from the Kennecott copper mine, where a sixty-foot vein is said to have been discovered on the 500-foot level, running 70 per cent. copper.

Tamarack has raised its tonnage to 1,200 tons daily.

In the year ended June 30 Granby Consolidated produced 26,705,928 pounds of copper, and in addition 415,806 ounces of silver and 32,126 ounces of gold.

South Lake has day and night shifts at work. This mine's recovery is said to be around twenty-one pounds of copper per ton of rock.

The Lake Copper Company is recovering at present about twenty pounds of copper to the ton of rock. The output is to be doubled, 300 additional men being put at work.

Shannon produced 928,000 pounds of copper in July, which compared with 1,018,000 pounds in June. Holidays and storms are assigned as causes for the reduced output.

Anaconda has started mining in the Tropic mine and is unwatering the Nettle.

The Tuolumne mine has been unwatered and, after some minor repair work, will resume shipments.

Unusually rich rock is said to have been struck in the Algomah mine, and there is reported to be great interest taken in the property at the Lake.

The Garfield smelter in July turned out between 18,000,000 and 19,000,000 pounds of copper.

It is stated that the 3,000-foot level of North Butte's Edith May mine is showing finely, both in the east and west drifts.

The mill run of New Arcadian ore yielded 34.2 pounds of mineral per ton.

A new district is being explored north of Butte, where both lead and copper are in evidence.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 21, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	50	55
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48½	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	324	328
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	81	82¼
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	59	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15½	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. R. & El. s.f. mg. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	93
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88¼	88¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅝	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	..	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	..	17	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	95
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	77	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115
East, P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	..	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	72	76
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	..	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	82½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	..	24	25
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	47
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	84½	86
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	58	62
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	92¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	42	48
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$4½	$6
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23	$24½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 21, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	4	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	26
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	41
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	12	15
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	80
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	86	89
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	81	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	14	15½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	....	47	50
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	52	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M & N.	91	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '20	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Apr 13,15	44¼	45
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72¼
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104⅞	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	130	140
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	75	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	34	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47	49
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Aug 20,15	98	103
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 16,15	81	83
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	95½	97½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	350	375
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 14,15	108	112
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	104½	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7⅞	8
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	95	100
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	325	375
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	105	115
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	142
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	43	48
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	87	92
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	535	545
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	34½	36½
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	78
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	260	280
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	680	700
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	113	115½
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	165	168
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106½	..
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	32	36
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	79	82
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	168
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4⅛	4¼
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61	68
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	41	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101½	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105½	107½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	290	310
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	218	223
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2⅞	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	108
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2500	2700

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	420	428
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	480
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	975	985
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	422
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	295
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	595	600
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	620	640
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	98	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	137	143
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	..	406
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 2, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	375	390
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 14,15	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	125	165
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	910
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	295	305
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	495
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	385	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	177
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	115	121
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	195	200
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	115
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	38	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	500	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	140	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 21, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	198	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	170	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Century	1,250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	185
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	530	560
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	179	183
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	112	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	166	172
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	388	395
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	167
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	161
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	295	305
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av	100,000	§25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	872	887
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	315	325
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	620	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	302	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 10,15	245	255
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	320
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	378
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	385	395
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	120	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	130	138
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16¾	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	585	590
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	270	280
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	102	104
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	720	725
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	135	145
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	235	240
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	47	48
Cumb. P. L	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	49	52
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	248	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	168	170
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	137	142
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	144	146
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	98	102
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	33	34
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	228	230
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	95	100
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	153	154
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	12½	13
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	381	395
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	177	178
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	240	245
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	210	215
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	325	330
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	120	122
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	298	302
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	430	440
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	385	395
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	275	289
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	330	340
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	422	425
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	189	191
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	445	455
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	130
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	84	85
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	215	219
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	34	37

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	104	109
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	97	99
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	320	350
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	175
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	360	370
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	119	121

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	170	175
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.50
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	5.25
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.87
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98½	98¾	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅞	5.05
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.40
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	97¼	97¾	8.80
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅞	12.30
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¾	3.27
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	3.87
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.78
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	96⅞	6.15
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	96⅝	5.75
Swedish Government	6	Mar., 1916	99½	99⅞	6.10
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100	..	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	99	..
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.30
Am. Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99⅞	4.55
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.90
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101½	102	5.65
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅞	92¼	7.25
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	93½	95	10.70
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	98	99	6.38
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¾	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	98	99	6.60
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100½	1.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.60
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.60
Gr. Rapids Edison	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Gr. Rapids Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100¾	3.00
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '18	100	100⅛	4.95
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	98¾	99¾	6.10
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	1.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	98¼	99	6.30
Michigan Railway	6	1919	99	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	96¼	96¾	8.20
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅜	1.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100½	1.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Saginaw City Gas	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.85
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.10
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	94	95	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	99	99⅜	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
1,000	Alliance Film.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
6,900	Am. Zinc.	53⅛	49½	49½	— 1⅝
12,200	Can. Car & F.	117	93	96	—10
11,600	C. C. & F. pf.	128	113	114	—13
14,240	Can. Nat. Gas	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
3,950	Can. Steel.	53½	25	28½	— 3
19,900	Car. L. & P.	10½	8¼	9½	— ⅝
1,200	Cent. Foundry	13	11	11	— 2
300	Cent. F. pf.	27	26	26	— 2
2,515	Cramp Shipb.	74	68	68	— 4
9,820	Driggs Seab.	90	66¾	98	..
1,550	Electric Boat.	475	430	445	+ 5
1,110	Electric B. pf.	475	430	440	..
159,000	E. B. new, w.i.	47⅛	43⅛	44½	+ ⅝
720	Emer. Phon.	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2,005	Hall Signal.	23	14¾	20	+ 4½
225	Hendee Mfg.	33½	31	31	— 1½
2,200	Houston Oil.	14¼	13¾	13½	..
8,000	I. M. M. ctfs.	2½	1⅞	4¼	+ 2¼
42,700	I.M.M.pf. ctfs.	11¾	7¼	9	+ 2
1,525	I.M.M.pf. w.i.	66¾	60	66	+16
1,510	I.M.M.new,w.i.	52	42	46	+ 5
4,400	Int. Motors.	28	22⅛	24	— 1
3,600	Int. Mot. pf.	57	49	51	+ 1¼
1,030	Int. Nickel.	175	162	164	—13
5,000	Int. Petroleum	9½	9	9	— ¼
240	Int. R. Tr. c.	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
1,000	Inter. S. P.	8⅛	7	7½	+ ½
7,780	Kath. B. pf.	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
170	Kelly Spring.	184	176	176	— 9
11,300	Lake T. Boat.	19	13	14	— 3½
20,750	Marc. of Am.	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
2,200	Mutual P. Shar.	9⅝	8	8	+ 1¼
1,100	N. St. C. of C.	54½	48	48	— 4
70	N. St. C. of C. pf.	92	90½	90½	..
360	P. Mfg. Co.	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
*2,000	R. & H. C.	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
100	M. Rum., n.	28	28	28	..
9,300	Stand. Motors	12¾	9⅞	10¼	— 2¾
700	Ster. G., w. i.	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7,200	St. Joseph L.	12¼	11½	11⅝	— ¼
20,750	Trian'e F. c.	6⅞	5½	6¼	+ ½
200	U. C. St. Co. of Am.	104	104	104	+ 4
25,700	Un. C. S., n.	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
2,500	Un. P. S., new	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
26,000	U. S. Lt. & H. Corp.	4	3¼	3¼	..
8,000	U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	6¼	4¼	4¼	..
5,600	Vent. C. Oil.	13	11⅞	11⅞	— 1
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ 1¼
4,700	World Film.	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ¼
1	W. Rep. A.	1980	1980	1980	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
40	Atlan. Refin.	609	586	586	—16
250	Buckeye P. L.	104	103	103	..
40	Contin'l Oil.	240	238	240	+ 5
20	Crescent P. L.	50	45	50	+ 9
6	Cumb'd P. L.	50	50	50	+ 4
31	Eureka P. L.	250	240	250	+10
96	Galena Sig.Oil.	170	169	169	..
232	Ill. P. L., w. i.	149	145	145	— 3
80	Ind. P. L.	105	101	101	— 2
1,110	National Tr.	34½	33	33	—12
30	N. Y. Transit.	228	212	228	— 1
10	North'n P. L.	100	100	100	— 4
1,392	Ohio Oil	156	149	154	+ 6
1,538	Pierce Oil, n.	13¼	12⅛	12¾	+ ¼
765	Prairie P. L.	183	178	178	— 2
710	Pr. O. & Gas.	403	383	385	..
34	South. P. L.	218	212	214	— 4
299	S. Penn. L.	347	325	325	— 9
5	S. W. P. P.L.	122	122	122	+ 7
365	St. O. of Cal.	308	290	304	+ 9
352	St. O. of Ind.	446	435	435	—10
2	St. O. of Kan.	382	382	382	—14
95	St. O. of Ky.	284	280	282	+ 7
15	St. O. of Neb.	350	335	335	— 1
1,285	St. O. of N. J.	437	416	425	+ 8
442	St. O. of N.Y.	196	189	190	—10
10	St. O. of O.	450	450	450	+15
166	Union Tank.	86	81	85	+ 2
30	Vacuum Oil.	220	220	220	+ 4

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
23,300	*Atlanta	33	30	30	..
16,600	*A. C. M. Co.	87	83	86	— 2
5,200	Alaska J., w.i.	12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
84,175	Am. Com.	14	11½	12	..
19,000	Albion Min.	42	40	42	..
44,500	*Big Cot'w'd.	9	6	9	+ 3
4,855	Big L. D. Co.	2¼	2⅜	2½	..
17,500	Braden Cop.	8½	7½	7⅞	..
4,350	Booth	48	45	45	..
200	Butte-N. Y.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	— 1/16
22,000	*Caledonia C.	100	92	92	— 6
1,775	Chile C., w. i.	19	18¾	18¾	..
600	C. Ariz, Sm.	¾	¾	¾	..
1,450	C. Nev.-Utah.	5/16	¼	5/16	..
5,400	*D. Bi. Butte.	3	2	3	+ 1
49,000	*Emma Cop.	92	76	90	+10
2,850	*Florence	48	45	46	— 1
1,150	*Genesee	39	39	39	+ 1
2,350	G'field Cons.	1 5/16	1¼	1¼	— 1/16
16,700	*G'field Merg.	23	20½	20½	— ½
1,700	Howe S'd, w. i.	4	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅜
500	Iron Blossom.	72	69	69	— 3
14,350	Jumbo Exten.	1⅝	1½	1½	..
5,800	Kerr Lake	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
8,200	*Kewanas	13	11	12	+ 1½
212,000	Kennecott Cop.	48¾	36⅝	44⅝	+ 8¼
200	La Rose Cons.	½	½	½	— 1/16
10,100	*Lone Star	5	3½	4½	— ½
1,550	Magma Copper	13⅝	12½	13	— ½
300	Majestic M.	50	50	50	—16
19,800	McIntyre	53	48	52	+ 3½
11,600	*McK.-Dar	26	23	25	+ 3
405,100	*Mother Lode	30	25½	26	— 1½
2,400	N. Utah Bing.	3	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
14,400	Nipissing M.	6⅜	5½	5¾	+ ½
25,900	*Oro	7½	7	7	..
46,000	Rex. Con. M.	57	46	55	+ 9
4,500	*Sandstorm K.	6½	5½	5½	+ ½
8,200	*Silver Pick.	10	8	8	..
3,050	Stand. Sil.-L.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛	+ 1/16
19,800	Stewart	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
100,500	Success Min.	1 1/16	†91	92	— 6
18,000	*Superstition	24	23½	23½	— ½
1,000	*Tonopah Mer.	36	36	36	— 1
2,027	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
720	Ton. C. of N.	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
3,000	Tri-Bullion	9/16	½	9/16	— 1/16
1,000	Tuolumne C.	½	½	½	— 1/16
8,250	Wasatch	1¼	1⅛	1 3/16	— 1/16
9,660	*W. End Cons.	63	60	62	+ 1
6,800	W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
2,400	Wabash w. i.	11⅝	11¼	11¼	..
800	Wabash pf.(a)	42½	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
3,000	Wabash pf.(b)	22¼	22	22	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
$774,000	I. M.M. n. 5s	78	72½	77	+ 3½
722,000	Kennec. C. 6s.	150	123½	146	+21⅜
50,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	78	78	78	— 3

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 16	$1.05¼	$1.03½	$1.05⅜	$1.03¾
Aug. 17	1.06⅛	1.04½	1.06¼	1.04¾
Aug. 18	1.06¾	1.05½	1.06½	1.05¼
Aug. 19	1.05⅞	1.04¾	1.05	1.03¾
Aug. 20	1.06⅛	1.04⅛	1.04¼	1.02⅜
Aug. 21	1.04¾	1.02⅜	1.02⅞	1.00¼
Week's range.	1.06¾	1.02⅜	1.06½	1.00¼

	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
Aug. 16	$1.09¾	$1.08⅝	$1.06¼	$1.04½
Aug. 17	1.10½	1.09	1.09½	1.06¾
Aug. 18	1.10⅝	1.09½	1.12½	1.11¼
Aug. 19	1.09⅞	1.08	1.12½	1.09½
Aug. 20	1.08¼	1.06½	1.18½	1.12½
Aug. 21	1.06¾	1.04¼	1.11	1.10
Week's range.	1.10⅝	1.04¼	1.13½	1.04½

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 16	74⅛	73½	63⅛	62⅝
Aug. 17	74⅝	74⅛	63¾	63⅜
Aug. 18	75¼	74½	64¼	63½
Aug. 19	76	74⅞	64⅛	63⅝
Aug. 20	76⅝	75¾	64⅜	63⅞
Aug. 21	76⅛	74¾	64⅛	63⅜
Week's range	76⅝	73½	64⅜	62⅝

	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
Aug. 16	65⅛	64⅜	78¼	77½
Aug. 17	65⅜	64⅞	78½	..
Aug. 18	65⅞	65⅜	79¼	79
Aug. 19	65⅞	65⅜	80¼	80
Aug. 20	66⅜	65⅝	81	80½
Aug. 21	65½	64⅞	..	..
Week's range	66⅜	64⅜	81	77½

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 16	38¾	37⅝	38⅞	38⅛
Aug. 17	39	38⅜	39⅛	38⅝
Aug. 18	39½	39	39⅛	38¾
Aug. 19	39⅜	38½	38⅝	38⅛
Aug. 20	40⅜	39⅜	38⅞	38¼
Aug. 21	39⅞	38¾	38⅜	37⅞
Week's range	40⅜	37⅝	39⅛	37⅞

	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
Aug. 16	41⅝	40⅝	50	..
Aug. 17	41⅝	41	53	48
Aug. 18	41⅞	41⅛	..	..
Aug. 19	41⅛	40⅝	..	..
Aug. 20	41½	41	50	..
Aug. 21	41	40⅝	46	..
Week's range	41⅞	40⅝	53	46

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 16	$8.00	$7.72	$8.07	$7.70
Aug. 17	7.87	7.77	7.97	7.87
Aug. 18	7.95	7.80	8.02	7.87
Aug. 19	8.12	7.92	8.22	8.02
Aug. 20	8.12	8.02	8.22	8.15
Aug. 21	..	..	8.20	8.17
Week's range	8.12	7.72	8.22	7.70

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 16	$8.85	$8.70	$8.90	$8.77
Aug. 17	8.60	8.50	8.62	8.57
Aug. 18	8.70	8.52	8.77	8.62
Aug. 19	8.70	8.55	8.80	8.65
Aug. 20	8.72	8.65	8.82	8.75
Aug. 21	8.72	8.72	8.82	8.80
Week's range	8.85	8.50	8.90	8.57

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 16	$14.02	$13.75	$14.12	$13.85
Aug. 17	13.70	13.45	13.80	13.65
Aug. 18	13.67	13.52	13.85	13.65
Aug. 19	13.77	13.50	13.90	13.62
Aug. 20	13.85	13.62	13.97	13.75
Aug. 21	13.77	13.67	13.90	13.72
Week's range	14.02	13.45	14.12	13.62

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 16.	..	..	9.37	9.18	9.64	9.40
Aug. 17.	8.91	8.91	9.30	9.16	9.58	9.46
Aug. 18.	..	..	9.40	9.27	9.70	9.57
Aug. 19.	9.00	9.00	9.48	9.34	9.73	9.64
Aug. 20.	..	..	9.34	9.25	9.63	9.55
Aug. 21.	8.95	8.90	9.30	9.18	9.58	9.46
W's r'ge	9.00	8.90	9.48	9.16	9.73	9.46

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 16.	9.71	9.61	10.00	9.88	10.20	10.11
Aug. 17.	9.69	9.57	9.92	9.82	10.16	10.06
Aug. 18.	9.80	9.70	10.08	9.97	10.27	10.17
Aug. 19.	9.84	9.74	10.28	10.20	10.49	10.42
Aug. 20.	9.76	9.65	9.98	9.92	10.21	10.14
Aug. 21.	9.70	9.57	9.91	9.82	10.17	10.08
W's r'ge	9.84	9.57	10.28	9.82	10.49	10.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 21, 1915.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska G. M.	34	34	32¾	32¾
11,210	Allis-Chalm.	40⅝	42½	34¼	34¼
9,010	Am. B. Sug.	60⅝	66¼	58	58
25,000	Am. Can.	61	64⅝	55⅞	56½
2,130	Am. C. & F.	70½	73⅜	62⅝	63⅛
60	Am. Cot. Oil	52	52	50¼	50¼
10	Am. H. & L.	8	8	8	8
220	Am. Ice Sec.	24¾	28¼	23¼	28¼
380	Am. Linseed	13½	17½	13½	16
3,690	Am. Locom.	55½	58⅝	50	50
4,560	Am. S. & R.	80¼	82⅞	77½	77¾
20	Am. Steel F.	55½	55½	55½	55½
280	Am. Sug. Ref.	111¼	111⅝	109¼	109¼
170	Am. Woolen	38	38½	38	38½
7,735	Anacon. Cop.	67⅛	72¼	67	67
160	A., T. & S. F.	103⅛	103⅛	100⅝	100⅝
1,200	Baldwin Loc.	81⅝	83¾	76	76½
540	Balt. & Ohio.	82½	83½	79¾	80
620	B'klyn R. T.	84½	84⅞	83¼	83¾
170	Calif. Petrol.	16¾	17⅜	15¾	15¾
260	Can. Pac.	152½	152½	147⅝	147⅝
6,000	Cen. Lea. Co.	43	46	42¼	42¼
170	Ches. & O.	45¾	45⅞	44	44
330	Chi., M. & S. P.	83	83⅜	80	80
2,730	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	24¼	16¾	22¼
90	Chino Copper	44¼	45⅞	44¼	44⅞
7,020	Colo. F. & I.	41	44⅜	37½	37¾
10	Cons. Gas	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
5,950	Corn Pr. Ref.	16½	18⅜	15¾	15⅞
8,760	Crucible Steel	74½	79¼	69	69
370	Distillers Sec.	29⅛	29¼	26	26
3,860	Erie	27¾	29⅞	26⅝	26⅝
150	Erie 1st pf.	44	45	42¼	42¼
21,650	Goodrich, B.F.	59¼	64	56	56
20	Gt.North'n pf.	119	119	119	119
5,270	Gt. Nor. certs. for ore prop.	42	45¼	39	39¼
1,430	Guggen. Ex.	62¾	66⅞	62¾	63
3,340	Inspir. Cop.	32½	36⅜	32½	33
920	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	20	21⅛	19¾	19¾
290	Interbor. Con.	20⅝	21¼	19¾	20⅝
20	Kan. City So.	28⅜	28⅜	27	27
120	Lehigh Val.	143¼	143¼	140¾	140¾
10	Louis. & N.	113	113	113	113
1,150	Maxwell Mot.	43	49	41	41
20	M. M. 1st pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
4,780	Mex. Petrol.	81⅝	88⅞	79½	80¼
390	Miami Cop.	25½	26⅝	25½	25½
30	Mo., K. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
950	Mo. Pacific	1¾	3¼	1½	3
90	N. E. & S. Co.	28	29	28¼	29
20	Nev. Con. C.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
500	N. Y. Central.	90⅝	91⅜	89⅛	89⅛
40	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	62¾	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜
150	North. Pac.	106½	106½	105⅜	105⅜
360	Pacific Mail	34⅝	34⅝	32⅜	32½
1,410	Pitts. Coal	25⅞	31⅝	25⅞	28⅞
1,450	Pr. Steel Car.	64	66½	57¼	57¼
250	Ry. Steel Sp'g	41¾	43⅜	40⅜	41½
30	Ray Con. Cop.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
14,000	Reading	147½	150½	145	145⅛
4,420	Rep. Ir. & St'l.	44	47⅜	40	40
680	R'ly, (M.,) Co.	10¼	12⅞	8⅝	9¼
40	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
1,580	Sou. Pacific	89⅛	90⅝	86½	86½
350	Sou. Railway.	16	16⅛	14⅝	14⅜
1,970	Studebaker Co.	102½	119½	101¾	101¾
7,770	Tenn. Copper.	45½	51⅛	45½	48¼
140	Third Avenue.	53¼	53¼	51⅜	52¼
50	Un. B.& P.Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8,740	Un. Pacific	131	133⅛	127⅜	127½
2,920	U. S. Rubber.	49	54⅛	48½	49⅛
161,460	U. S. Steel	74¼	77⅝	70¼	70⅝
1,030	Utah Copper	65⅝	67½	64	64
120	V.-C. Chem.	37½	37⅜	36	36
60	W. U. Tele.	71½	71½	70¼	70¼
71,000	West. E. & M.	113¼	121	111⅝	111⅝

PLAN MOVIE PLANT TO COST $2,000,000

G. W. Lederer Offers 10 Per Cent. of Profits to Flushing if Section Is Named Film City.

TO COVER 2 SQUARE MILES

Largest Studio in East Will Be Built of Belgian Glass—Lake for "Undersea" Pictures.

A syndicate headed by George W. Lederer, the theatrical producer, and John W. Rapp is planning to invest $2,000,000 in a big moving picture establishment on a fifty-acre tract of land in the College Point section of Long Island, adjoining Flushing, and wants the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to rename the section Film City, N. Y. Such a proposal has been prepared, and the backers are willing to turn over to the citizens of Flushing 10 per cent. of the profit of the plant for ornamental improvements if the concession is granted. Mr. Lederer said that petitions signed by 2,000 residents of the section, who favored the proposition, had been obtained.

The city is to be built whether the Aldermen grant permission for the change of name or not, however, and the promoters make the representation that it will be about the biggest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country. The site, they say, is ideal for a Film City, which will prove a big show place and give pleasure to thousands as well as make possible the production of the most elaborate scenes for the moving picture fans. Options have been obtained on property adjoining the tract now controlled by Mr. Lederer and Mr. Rapp, and it is expected that Film City will cover about two square miles when the project is completed. It is the plan to build up a community there which will play an important part in the life of the city.

The site of the main property is within five minutes' travel of Fountain Square, Flushing, and within easy reach by automobile and train of Times Square and the theatrical district.

According to the information given out yesterday a studio of Belgian glass, covering the largest floor area of any studio in the East, will be built for the "city" by Edward Kinsila, who constructed the present studio of the Peerless Company, at Fort Lee, N. J. The site owned by the concern includes a half-mile strip of timber land. The property reaches to the East River and to the Sound, thus making it possible for the concern to use, in its pictures, all passing craft. Another feature will be a menagerie of tame and wild animals.

"Our Film City," said Mr. Lederer yesterday, "will have every human and artificial agency necessary for the quick and thorough making of films. We have in our plans an artificial lake, counterfeiting nature in its undersea life, flora, and faunae, which will enable us to obtain the most delicate submarine effects, and a host of other inventions of clear thinkers identified with film production will be among the other advantages of our equipment. In fact, the College Point film city will be designed to embrace the very best conditions and devices for the manufacture of films."

Mr. Lederer became interested in the film business several years ago, when he associated himself with H. E. Aitken and the Mutual Film Corporation. Recent feature productions he had made on his own account include "The Fight," based on Bayard Veiller's drama, and a production of Ethel Barrymore's success, "Sunday," with Reine Davis in the leading rôle. Among the successful stage productions which were placed to Mr. Lederer's credit before he went into the film business were "Madame Sherry," "The Telephone Girl," "The Belle of New York," "The Whirl of the Town," and others.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22084.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD H. WERNBERG, Bankrupt.

Edward H. Wernberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 3, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 21st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,051.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Patrick J. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on September 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,003.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL A. LUNINE and WILLIAM S. TUCKER, individually and as co-partners, trading as LUNINE & TUCKER, Bankrupts.

Samuel A. Lunine and William S. Tucker were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 3rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 21st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,880.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. BLOOM, doing business as EMPIRE HOUSE FURNISHING CO. and the HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Joseph F. Bloom, doing business as Empire House Furnishing Co. and the Household Supply Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 2d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21923.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WOLINSKY, Bankrupt.

William Wolinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 21, 1915.

NO. 22042.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ABEND, Bankrupt.

Samuel Abend was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 21, 1915.

NO. 21,802.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE PROVISION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Rose Provision Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 2d, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
August 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,924.—In Bankruptcy. — PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22nd, 1915, and an adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on September 1st, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 20th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,066.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRALD G. HOWELL, Bankrupt.

Israld G. Howell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on September 2nd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Aug. 21, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21194.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM FISHER, Bankrupt.

Abraham Fisher was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 24th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Sept. 3d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 21st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—There are some slight indications of a tropical disturbance near the Island of Dominica, but its character is as yet unknown. The southwest storm of the present week has reached East Ontario with greatly diminished intensity, and the precipitation resulting therefrom during the last twenty-four hours extends from the Upper Ohio Valley and the south upper lake region eastward to the coast. Moderate temperatures still continue east of the Rocky Mountains and high temperatures to the westward except on the coast. There will be showers Monday in New England and Western New York, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, gentle to moderate southwest except east off South Florida Coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

West New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

East New York—Partly cloudy south, showers central and north Monday; Tuesday fair.

New England S—s—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Delaware, East Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	70	4 P. M.	82	77
6 A. M.	67	70	6 P. M.	83	77
9 A. M.	73	72	9 P. M.	76	74
12 M.	76	78	11 P. M.	77	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 76.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:35—2,764 B'way; A. R. Ackett	Slight
10:21—983 Jennings St.; S. Bittle	Slight
P. M.	
12:10—101 W. 141 St.; Geo. Herman	$50
1:00—77 W. 101 St.; John Murray	Slight
2:00—239 W. 145 St.; J. Sheilfinger	Slight
2:50—2,578 8 Av.; not given	Slight
2:50—526½ Broome St.; Mary Antonio	Slight
6:20—303 West 117th St.; Abel Cohn	Slight
7:00—290 2 St., not given	Slight
7:45—69 Stanton St., Max Summer	Slight
7:50—159-161 Ridge St., Abr. Levy	None
10:45—51 Franklin St., Jos. Cantilis	Slight
11:55—1,339 Av. A; Ward, Delknat & Son	Slight

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ....Aug. 26

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 26

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Aug. 27

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ....Aug. 30

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Sado Maru ....Sept. 2

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS REINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Reiner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23d, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 981 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, and immediately thereafter at 734 Amsterdam Av., and immediately thereafter at 1,005 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned and bottled goods, coffees, teas, sugar, spices, soaps, counters, shelving, fixtures, etc.; also Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the leases of above premises.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAPLEVILLE WOOLEN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 725 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of boys' suits, safe, desk, chairs, tables, shelving, sample cases, partition, trucks, &c.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Trustee.
LOUIS HALLE, Attorney for Trustee, 140 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLEMENT LOVEJOY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 23rd, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 835 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, dresses, cloaks, suits, fixtures, &c.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee,
45 Cedar St., N. Y.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 350 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Suffolk, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To ANGUS MACKINTOSH, an absentee who formerly resided in Malden, in the County of Middlesex, having property in said county of Suffolk; to all persons claiming an interest in the property hereinafter named; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to appoint CATHERINE G. MACKINTOSH of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, or some other suitable person, receiver of the following described property of said absentee, to wit: a certain deposit, with any accumulations thereon, with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this notice once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Boston Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in said Boston and in New York, in the State of New York, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court; and by posting a copy of this notice, not less than thirty days before said Court, in two or more conspicuous public places in New York, the city in which the absentee was last known to have been, and by mailing, postpaid, at least thirty days before said Court, a copy of this notice to said absentee, addressed to him at No. 224 Ferry Street, Malden, Mass., his last known address.

Witness, ROBERT GRANT, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

JOHN R. NICHOLS,
Assistant Register.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Phillipson<Smith, (2.)
Re Lady Balt Cake S.
Baldwin<Williams.
Schlesstein<Behrens.
Hersee<I R T.
Dickey<Mutual Film C
Davies<de Guzman.
Modhe<Ramsey.
Simmons<Treuhold.
Saunders<Saunders.
Marinpietri<Dock Con.
CNY<Mirsky.
Ferris<Manhat Nav.
Crose<NY Rwys Co.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk.
Kernochan<Jay.
Ex rel Semmig<Hugo.
Wheeler<Anger.
Dykman<CNY.
Vogtiander<Vogtland'r
Franklin Sav Bk<Witz
Warkman<Gr N Villa.
Re Cong B'nei Is Dov
Re Friedrich.
Schnurmacher<Laskin
Meeg<Schermerhorn.
Tableporter<Schenectady Rwy Co.
Taishoff<Elkema.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.)
Re Schnitzer, (S W Insur Co.)
Blossom<Hodgens, (2.)
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Twitchell<Bradley Con
Myers<Myers.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk
Foan<English.
Neinskin<Gottlieb.
Wesson<Penniand Rty
Re Rafailovich.
Mutual Life In<Parke
US Trust Co<Mela.
Helpershausen<Marx.
Delehanty<Pell.
Twombley<Twombley.
Koelsch<Harper.
Conkling<Conkling.
Guilletti<Siegrist.
Wilson<Anger.
Re Kosofsky.
Crittenden<Crittenden.
Kinnicutt<Weilhart.
Szakatz<Jacobus.
Henry<Tully.
Schleissner<Janpole & Werner Cont Co.
Langendorff<Lagen.
NY Trust Co<Carvalho
Sage<Warwick.
Smith<Crear.
Moses<Moses.
Simon Herzig & Sons Co<Fox.
NY Life Ins<Weaver.
Hecht<Burchell-J Corp
Marx<Brendan Trad'g
Re Hallheimer (Kelly)
Seamen's Bk<Higgins.
Mandraechia<Tauber.
Re Isaacs.
Simon<Wacht.
Stand Cigar Stands Co <Schwarz.
Oehl<Oehl.
Stand Cigar Stands Co <Pearl.
City R E Co<Ratner.
Slaviz<Golliek.
Cohen<Walker & Co, Inc.
Equitable Life As Soc <Bryan.
Rieser<Genung.
Brown<Mid-Crosstown Rwy Co.
Rathbun<Rathbun.
Re Wilson, (Landon.)
Re same, (Colon.)
Re same, (Dahlmeyer)
Re same, (Steyskal.)
Re same, (Bartelstone)
Re same, (Palmer) (2)
Re same, (Smith.)
Bono<Bono.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Inniss<McGowan.
Dittrick<Grosner.
Rembrandt Rty Co< Hanlon.
Martin<Martin.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Re Stein.
Guthorn<W 30 St Con.
Kenyeres<Kenyeres (2)
Re CNY, (Simpson.)
Baer<Dowling.
Re Mrs Holland, Inc.
Ventimiglia<Eichner.
Re Michaels.
Miller<Livingston.
Allen<Heritage.
Hughes<Fath.
Rappaport<White.
Gilberg<Cohon.
Seamen's Bank<Chappelle.
McLaughlin<McL'lin.
Mulholland<Otten.
Schoenberger<Sch'ger.
Polzin<Polzin.
Happe<Wilson.
Grace<Grace.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Re Abramowitz.
Levine<Levine.
Re Freedman (Flagler)
Laurino<Laurino.
Tepper<Tepper.
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.
Sturtz<Neuhorn.
Vacuna Sales Co<J C N Mfg Co.
Cohen<Genat.
Siegel<Lechner.
Mente<Melchior.
Demarest<Robinson.
Gallagher<A O of Hib
Snow<Snow.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Albert D Oppenheim,
Lillian Rattstein,
Metta B Wichelus,
Elizabeth Negline,
Patrick Boylan,
Ellen London,
Jacob H Frankenberg,
Josephine G Hughes,
Kate S Brown,
Charles G Shaw,
Gallie P Postlethwaite

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Holzman, Cohen & Co <Ernemann Photo Kino Works.
Minakakis<Korn.
Chelsea Loft Co<Emb, Bleach & Dye Co.
Neuman<Stern Bros.
Brilant<Margulies.
Re Wilson.
Segall<Rappaport.
Reid<Ackerson.
Lincoln<Traynor.
Saks & Co<Wildman.
Bush Term Bldg Co< Hydrox Chem Co.
Shea<Seybel.
Herrmann<Queens L & T Co.
Beris<Bravemen.
Frends<Scheiff.
Frobisher<Longuemare Car Co.
Schumer<Loeb.
Am Kalamein Wks< 38 West 59th St.
Robinson<Southwest Surety Ins Co.
Strohldreier<Navajo Film Co.
Celenza<Greenberg (2).
Cohen<Willner.
Kokashky<Greenstone.
Cohen<Levey.
Kutosi<Mainzer.
Lefkowitz<Weisberger.
Hernhutter<Oliner.
Jacoby<McClurg.
Gold<Palasco.
Henderson<Brown.
Wolfskehl<Solomon.
Re Goldstein.
Reineri<Georgiana.
Weinberg<Schiff.
Waldo<Cort Film Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Ellen Robinson,
William Nesbit.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Collins<Collins—Willoughby B. Dobbs.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J.—Benjamin Oldsheim<Ellen Damon—Daniel E. Hanlon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions.

Hinze<Hinze.
Rome<Robertson.
Rich Assets Collg Co< Bache.
Charlton<B H RR.
Mackey (Acs. 1 & 2)< I'l Surety Co.
Falke<Falke.
Ames<Carney.
Wise<Wise.
Cooper Co<Naumburg.
Schaffner<Hartmann.
Re Bay 7 St (Murray)
Geyer<Dassejlar.
Anderson<Anderson.
Same<Cander Rty Co.
Greenblatt<Paston Paint Co.
Rudiensky<Rudiensky.
Re Amato, (Sadoti.)
Wilson<Cohen.
Wyckoff<B H RR.
Anderson<Anderson.
Prospect Home B & L Assn<Fobler.
Rourke<Kennedy.
Klein<Klein.
Burke<Burke.
Licht<Licht.
Town of N Hempstead <Leeds.
Henderson<Balz.
Montauk Brewg Co< Pazderski.
Beachford<Riis.
Lane<Lane.
Re Fitzgerald, (Mandelbaum.)
Burton<Mentzinger.
Mundheim<Scharlach.
Masrua<Masrua.
O'Rourke<Winston.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Ollendorf<Ollendorf.
Martenhoff<Martenh'f.
Garrison<Greany.
Pelster<Dehn.
Twarowski<Twarowski
Kasanoff<Crown.
Anderson<Candler Rty
Gilliar<Mott.
Martenhoff<Martenh'f
Weissman<Bindel.
Nabochny<Newark Spring Mat Co.
Christensen<So Pac Co
Yakaitis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fischer<N E RR.
Schiafman<same.
Seaman<same.
Downey<same.
Fox<same.
Greenblatt<same.
Kilgallon<NY Con RR
Barber<same.
Nichols<B H RR.
Campbell<same.
Harding<same.
Mansfield<same.
Dosedla<Dosedla.
Wilson<Cohen.
Florence<Florence.
Anderson<Candler Rty
Stone<Stone.
Meyers<O'Leary.
Vincentsnysky<Nalecz
Suydam<Arcadia Rty.
Manhat Elec Sup Co< De Moss.
Van Name<Haughwout, (2.)
Schaffner<Parkvale Realty Co.
Adelstein<Landsness.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar. 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Lucy Langan,
Catherine Harrison,
Frederick Kropp,
Alice Burke,
Barbara Weber,
Augustus B. Smith,
John Nillson,
Elizabeth H. Bliss,
Mary J. Taylor,
Daniel J. Sullivan,
Herman Busterfeld,
Anna Wachter.
Walter Carr.
Accounting of:
Jesse B. Clement,
Anna Jung,
James B. Moran.
Administration of:
Henry Heik.
Temorary admin'n:
Julius Tillinger.
Estates of:
Michael J. Donovan,
Emma C. McGeary,
Louisa Werlein.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Lapland, at Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Espagne, from Bordeaux, Aug. 22.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:17|Sun sets..6:50|Moon sets..3:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6:36	12:12	12:21
Governors Island	6:46	7:07	12:43	12:54
Hell Gate	8:36	8:57	2:23	2:34

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 22.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Aug. 14.
SS Duca d'Abruzzi, Naples, Aug. 11.
SS Palacine, Brixhan, Aug. 8.
SS Rotterdam, Avonmouth, Aug. 10.
SS Ros, Hull, Aug. 5.
SS Alderney, Cienfuegos, Aug. 3.
SS Falkanger, Cardiff, Aug. 5.
SS Strathgarry, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
SS Themistocles, Patras, Aug. 2.
SS Matura, Port of Spain, Aug. 14.
SS Grigzur, Boston, Aug. 11.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 19.
SS Buenaventura, Swansea, July 18.
SS Harpathian, Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Aug. 11.
SS Kroonland, Colon, Aug. 6.
SS Starkad, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Palermo, Genoa, Aug. 6.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Aug. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Czar	Archangel	Aug. 16
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonika	Bermuda	Aug. 15
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 15
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7
DUE TOMORROW.		
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 12
Hathor	Havre	Aug. 12
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Lucileine	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Taltac	Balboa	Aug. 16
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 21
Bankdale	Brest	Aug. 11
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 16
Rance	Bordeaux	Aug. 10
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 11
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Mandeville	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Marie di Giorgio	Sama	Aug. 20
Santa Cecilie	Balboa	Aug. 17
DUE THURSDAY.		
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 15
Capac	Balboa	Aug. 18
Colbert	Marseilles	Aug. 10
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Lord Downshire	Havre	Aug. 15
Strathavon	Barcelona	Aug. 12
Korona	Demerara	Aug. 16
Santa Marta	Colon	Aug. 19
DUE FRIDAY.		
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 17
Sant Andre	St. Nazaire	Aug. 16
Cheyenne	Barrow	Aug. 16
Francesco	Hull	Aug. 18
Campine	Rotterdam	Aug. 12
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 21
Overdale	Spezia	Aug. 15
Advance	Colon	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 21
Osterdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 15
DUE SATURDAY.		
Magdala	Suez	Aug. 5
Chipana	Colon	Aug. 18
Ferio	Hull	Aug. 18
Hawaiian	Balboa	Aug. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Janeiro, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
C. of Columbus, Sav'h	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Tomasi di Savoie, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Transport, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Patras	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Algiers	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	5:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbara, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Finn, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 22.

SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo to New York, was 45 miles N. of Mayaguez at 8 P. M. 21st.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 435 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 14 miles S. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 38 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecelie, Astoria to New York, was 648 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 673 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 440 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Honolulan, Balboa to New York, was 590 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 111 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 119 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 179 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 177 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 26, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 24, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

Every seaside amusement; fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH

STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets, 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

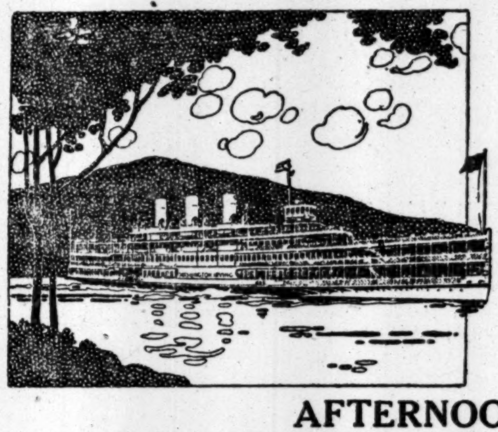
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

Cool Breezes
On the Hudson

TAKE a day off from your routine of work and enjoy a refreshing sail up the river on a swift, powerful Day Line Steamer. The shaded decks, beautiful scenery and luxurious accommodations are doubly delightful after city heat and noise.

Write for a copy of "Vacationettes." It describes 16 wonderfully interesting short trips.

All Service Daily Except Sunday



All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; West 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Bear Mountain or West Point.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point; returning by Str. "Robert Fulton."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(Albany Day Line)
DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

Largest River Steamships in the world.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water

Unexcelled Service to BOSTON Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service

METROPOLITAN LINE

Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, every day at 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.

Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service

Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

East of Boston

Turbine-driven steel steamships from Boston to Bangor and Penobscot Bay and River Points; also to Portland and St. John, N. B. Fifteen Steamship Lines; connecting New York and Boston with the principal cities and Summer resorts along the coast and in the interior of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Tickets and Information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening. Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE. Drill Corps, Man. Com. 31, K. of T., Tues., Aug. 24 Harlem Board of Commerce, Thurs, Aug. 26.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY | Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. " Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts.
Tels.: Pier. Morn. 439º Broad 179-3263.
Knights Columbus Day Highland Falls, Sept. 12

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "Highlander" Dancing Reg. Dinner 50c
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'ys & Holid's
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M. Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Iron Steamboat Co.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. Taurus
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Strs. Lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N.R.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30A.M. 2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST.
Encircling City. Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 3628. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Ofcs.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
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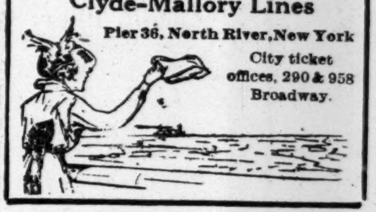
S. S. Kursk, Sept. 20
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

Sea Trips
$32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer.
5 TO 21 DAYS
Illustrated literature and full information from
Clyde-Mallory Lines
Pier 36, North River, New York



City ticket offices, 290 & 958 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4908.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palensville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00). Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50c CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
Philadelphia..Aug. 28 | St. Paul..Sept. 4
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....Aug. 27 | Adriatic.....Sept. 8
†Cabin and 3rd class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic..Sept. 9, 3 P. M. | Canopic..Sept. 30
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*TUSCANIA, FRI., AUG. 27, 5 P.M.
SAXONIA, - TUES., SEPT. 7, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA - FRI., SEPT. 10, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA, - - SAT., SEPT. 18, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA, - FRI., SEPT. 24, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, - - SAT., OCT. 2, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA, - FRI., OCT. 8, 5 P. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS.
MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Vasari.....Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Verdi, Sept. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York.

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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, as it is trustee under a mortgage or deed of trust dated July 1, 1912, recorded July 5, 1912, in the office of the City Clerk of Boston, Massachusetts, in records of Mortgages, book 1200, page 321, and executed by Boston Herald, Incorporated (a Massachusetts corporation having a usual place of business at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts), to secure an issue of Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, hereby gives notice that default has been made in the payment of semi-annual interest due on the bonds secured by said mortgage and that pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of Article IV. of said Mortgage, it will sell as an entirety free and discharged from all liens except municipal taxes which have accrued since April 1, 1915, at public auction to the highest bidder at the office of the Treasurer of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, September 14, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the enforcement of the security of the bonds secured by said mortgage, all the property of whatever description and wheresoever situated of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, subject to said mortgage, except cash on hand and in banks, including all the goods and chattels, merchandise, machinery, furniture, fixtures and equipment of every name and nature whatsoever then owned by said Boston Herald, Incorporated, and used in connection with its business contained in the buildings numbered 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Avery Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, together with the goodwill of Boston Herald, Incorporated, all its copyrights and trademarks, its Associated Press franchises and rights, its choses in action, including its accounts receivable and leasehold interests, the right to the name "The Boston Herald" and "Boston Herald" and the right to the name "The Boston Traveler" and "Boston Traveler," and the right to the rents, assets, income, product and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest or claim whatsoever as well in law as in equity of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, in and to the same which said Boston Herald, Incorporated, now has or may hereafter acquire in and to the aforesaid property and every part and parcel thereof.

No bid shall be received from any bidder who shall not first deposit with the undersigned trustee thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) in cash or in a check certified by national bank or trust company situated in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, or in the City of New York, New York, to be forfeited by the bidder to whom the property is sold if such bidder fail to make good his bid as provided by the terms of the sale hereinafter set forth.

The cash or certified checks so deposited will be returned to all unsuccessful bidders at the conclusion of the sale and will be credited to the successful bidder as part payment of the purchase price.

The terms of the sale are ten per cent. (10%) of the purchase price in cash to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance in cash on the tender of the Trustee's deed for the property sold, except that as provided in Section 8 of Article IV. of said Mortgage any purchaser at such sale may in paying the purchase money turn in any of the bonds or coupons secured by said Mortgage of July 1, 1912, in lieu of cash to the amount which shall, upon distribution of the net proceeds of such sale, be payable thereon.

The sale may be adjourned from time to time in the discretion of the Trustee.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee under the aforesaid Mortgage of Boston Herald, Incorporated, dated July 1, 1912.
By GEORGE S. MUMFORD, President,
30 Congress St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.
GASTON, SNOW & SALTONSTALL,
Solicitors for the Trustee,
Shawmut Bank Building,
Boston, Massachusetts.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps. The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
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All year round homes for refined people. Motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division. Will build to suit if purchased before September 30th. Titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near Subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

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WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

1912 Simplex 38 H. P. four-passenger car, wire wheels; A1 condition. M. Le Claire, 112 West 52d St.

Five-ton motor truck, complete, with body and cab; thoroughly overhauled; in first-class condition. Phone C. B. Stuart, Col. 3745.

Cadillac, with commercial panel body; a splendid delivery car at the attractively low price of $400. See Reilly, 136 West 52d.

1912 Simplex 50 H. P. Quinby five-passenger touring car. J. Kennedy, 1,607 B'dway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Limousine or landaulet for Packard 6-48 1914 chassis. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

37 EAST 53D ST.
TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful large front room, adjoining bath; small room; phone.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Room and bath; table board; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms or floor; electric lights; high-class private boarding house; accessible location, near park, subway; excellent table; Southern cooking; private baths; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Choice of two large, attractive rooms, each having twin beds; private baths; all conveniences; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Dining room will be opened Sept. 1; newly decorated and refitted; large and small rooms, with or without baths; can now be arranged for. M. Luez.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; subway, elevated, surface cars; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good, generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Brumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

BACHELORS.
TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H.," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

HOLLAN HOUSE,
33d, 128, 130 West.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine and service; parlor dining; table guests accommodated. Riverside 229.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main.

New Jersey.

A REFINED HOME for girl, 6 to 8, companion to mine. Particulars, Rowe, General Delivery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 185, New Brunswick, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York, 2 rooms and bath furnished, $12 weekly and upward.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, five or six rooms, with bath; good neighborhood, west side, 72d to 116th St; lease one year; price $60 to $65; responsible party; highest references. N 161 Times.

At Riverside Drive and 84th St., north corner, No. 120; eight and eleven all light, well furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call or address W. Stewart.

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 102 TIMES.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE,
Newly renovated, all light, corner apartments.
1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St.
6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service.
William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms,
1,186 MADISON AVENUE,
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

79TH, 142 EAST, COR. LEXINGTON AV.
HANDSOME CORNER APARTMENT,
six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable physician, dressmaker, dentist; rent $55.

70th, 208 East.—Five and six large rooms, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent $25-$27. See Janitor.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, COR. 84TH.
Six, seven rooms, all improvements, hall service; telephone each apartment; rent $50-$55.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. N 46 Times.

COOK and housework; situation wanted by competent young English couple; good cooking, table service, all household duties; no laundry; moderate wages; in or out city. N 67 Times.

FRENCH laundress wishes take work out; expert fine work; shirts, collars. Garvith, 227 W. 51st. Phone 3000 Circle.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, companion, secretary; refined New England woman. Miss Smith, 47 Foster Av., Chautauqua, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeping and office detail; operates switchboard; quick, accurate, thoroughly businesslike; good references; $12. F., 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, eight years' experience, well educated, first-class references, wants permanent position; $18. Address D 19 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (double entry;) thorough; four years' experience; full charge. N 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat worker and accurate; salary $8. G 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $10. Sarah Campbell, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.Experienced, wishes position; best references. G 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, thoroughly efficient; 7 years' experience; $15. G 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOK, $28; waitress, $23; chambermaid, $20; nurses, houseworkers, $22-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av, 75th. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER.
A capable designer to make misses' and ladies' silk dresses to sell from $10 to $15; state former connection and experience; excellent opportunity for right party. Address Designer, 184 Times.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's white dresses; those previously connected with reputable houses need apply only; good opportunity. S 72 Times.

DRESSMAKER'S SUPPLY HOUSE requires young lady of refinement to assist in their model room; must be of good address and able to meet and talk with finest trade; experience in mounting fine gowns desirable. N 160 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED COPYISTS FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOMS.
HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
YEARLY POSITIONS.
THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY POSITIONS AT GIMBEL BROTHERS ARE DESIRABLE.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS; YEARLY POSITIONS; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; LARGE, AIRY WORKROOMS, FLOODED WITH DAYLIGHT.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF IMPROVERS,
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
YEARLY POSITIONS AND BEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply all day, at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, $20 monthly; working housekeeper, $20 monthly; country. "Farm," Y 297 Times Annex.

USHERS.—Wanted, immediately, Irish and Scotch girl ushers; those with rich brogue preferred. Call today, The Century, 11 West 62d St., at 5 P. M.

WANTED—First-class dressmaker (no other need apply) for large city in Texas, where good dressmaker is greatly needed and can do well; splendidly equipped parlors will be furnished for right party in one of the best dry goods and ladies' furnishing establishments; old established business; best of references required. Apply Monday morning, Buyers Association of America, 69 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST.
Three months' course; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19th, 284 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

304 AND 306 WEST 82D ST.
Seven and Eight Rooms.
Apply on Premises or
RICHARD DEEVES & SON,
309 Broadway, City.

104TH, 218 W.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks; subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

CORNER 7TH AVE., 111TH.
One block to Central Park and all transit lines.
SEVEN & EIGHT extra large rooms, elevator, telephone, hall service. Rent $65, $70, $75.
SUPT'S. OFFICE, 200 W. 111TH ST.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, L. Janitor.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 108d St.

109TH, 245-247 W.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88 (corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2331.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable, 7583 Hanover.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION.
After Sept. 1 a successful advertising and sales manager will be open for new engagement, either for part or full time; an exceptional opportunity to enlist the services of a live copy and detail man for any portion of time necessary to your problem. Y 290 Times Annex.

AMMUNITION EXPERT, experienced as chief examiner in largest factories of Europe, wants work anywhere in the East. Address Andreas Ochoa, 504 West 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, 32, desires position; thirteen years with last employer; salary $18. R. S., 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, neat, accurate stenographer; thorough knowledge; high school education; excellent references. S. K., 245 Times Downtown.

BOY (17) wants position with chance for advancement; references; experienced. N 73 Times.

CASHIER in near-by bank open for engagement Nov. 1; larger field wanted; self-made man; high grade; other business would be considered. Banker, Y 305 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR (26) wishes position; private or commercial. Charles Kuhn, 413 East 50th.

CREDIT MAN and office manager, aged 30, 10 years with very large corporation, capable correspondent, initiative, executive ability, would consider position as assistant with reliable concern. N 130 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (31,) with 12 years' experience at bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, desires position; salary $18. G 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced collector, bookkeeper; excellent ability; energetic; highest references. G 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in large house; A-1 references and recommendations. N 13 Times.

TEACHER.—Business man; several years' practical experience accounting; university graduate. G 269 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese; permanent or visiting. H. Satow, 340 West 58th.

YOUNG MAN, GOOD APPEARANCE.
Admitted to bar, 1911; in present position eleven years; knowledge of stenography; desires secretaryship; highest references. G 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23.)—College graduate, large personal acquaintance, desires position with insurance broker; salary and commission. N 108 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Individual ledger; efficient; experienced; must bear closest investigation; no other considered; salary, $65 to $75. S 75 Times.

COLLECTION agency wants a thoroughly experienced representative; state full details; salary or commission. G 230 Times Downtown.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONARIES wanted immediately; one who has been employed in Continental music hall; must be over 6 feet height. Apply today, 5 P. M., The Century, 11 West 62d St.

ENGLISH FLUNKIES wanted immediately. Call Tuesday, 9 A. M., The Century, 11 West 62d St.

P. F. COLLIER & SON are organizing a crew and will show three more men how to make $25 a week on a commission basis. If you are a salesman apply to Mr. S. Nides, 118 East 25th St, 12th Floor, before 10 A. M.

SALESMEN.—The Associated Buyers Service Co. wants to see you before you go away. We want men over all territories. We pay well for intelligence. No samples to carry. Call after 4 or write 3 East 17th St.

SALESMEN-SOLICITORS.—High-class men of good address to present an exclusive service to wealthy residence and factory owners; leads furnished; commission average $50 per sale. 35 Nassau St., Room 710.

SALESMAN.—Over forty, to sell factories an indispensable accessory; straight commission; no advances. Address N 143 Times.

TOOLMAKERS, &c.—First-class toolmakers and all-round machinists wanted; give experience and references; eight-hour shop; highest wages. Address Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN with acquaintances contemplating erecting dwelling, alterations, additions. Architect, N 158 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

WILL RENT EXCEPTIONAL TWO-ROOM AND BATH HOTEL APARTMENT AT GREAT SACRIFICE. N 104 TIMES.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 3 light rooms; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant; $456.

96th, 67 West.—Seven large, bright rooms, single apartment; improvements; second flight.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 ,and one at $60.

88th St., 180 West.—High-class apartment, 8 rooms.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

94th, 118 West.—Seven rooms; all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class, six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; must be well furnished and modern in every respect; location west side, between 72d and 110th Sts., between Columbus Av. and Riverside Drive. D 27 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small rooms; clean, cool, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small; back parlor, with kitchenette; private house; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Furnished, large rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Bundle of leather from truck between West and Duane Sts. Reward if returned to Sneddeke Express Co., Dey and Washington Sts. Telephone 2542 Cortlandt.

LOST—Friday, old-fashioned heavy gold watch, chamois bag, 34th and 52d, on 2d Av.; suitable reward. E. J. R., 249 Lexington Av.

LOST—Wallet containing $100 bank check and return ticket on Pennsylvania Railroad. Finder please deliver to Hotel Astor; reward offered. J. August.

LOST—On Friday, dark green parasol, Dresden handle, brown ribbon bow. Renard, Hotel Netherland.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.

MAN WANTED

with $50,000 in ready cash and enough judgment and courage to act quickly if SHOWN how money may be doubled in six months by joining owner of the "opportunity" now approaching the profit-sharing stage.

The project combines realty and transportation development in well-situated community now urgently needing facilities contemplated; money amply secured by direct titles free from encumbrances, and liberal division of profits guaranteed by contract. Principal, in city for few days only, will be pleased to interview inquirer manifesting good faith and ability to meet requirements if contract entered into.

Dependable, Box N 159 Times.

Active young man with $1,000-$1,500 as partner in long established fancy paper box business controlling a good trade; annual business about $60,000; money needed to fill orders. S 93 Times.

Partner wanted for wholesale hardware and wooden ware business; well established; need $3,000 additional capital to increase business; references exchanged. S 86 Times.

To Rent—A millinery department of a successful specialty cloak and suit house in live Eastern town; rent reasonable; good opportunity. Address Box Y 247 Times Annex.

For Sale—Foundry machine shop, suitable for ammunition plant, Carbondale, Penn. Inquire W. M. Dickson, Scranton, Penn.

Associate wanted to finance exceptionally profitable protected article. Integrity, 171 Times Downtown.

Marble shop, established 1908; sell reasonable; retiring from business. 232 E. 111th.

HAVE $1,000 to invest in an established business; give particulars. N. F., 125 Times.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the grocery business of Ike Glassman, at 1,020 Boston Road, Bronx. Creditors having any interest or lien on said business will make the same known to me on or before Aug. 23, 1915. Rachel Rubins, 1,020 Boston Road, Bronx.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131, Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boston bull, five months; beautifully marked. Morati, Palace Hotel.

Pianos and Organs

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$150 player piano, 88 note, mahogany case, Knabe Electreble; worth $450. Apply 4,181 Broadway, first floor.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Brand new four-tub icebox, shelving, electric coffee grinder, and National cash register. Inquire A. Cohen, 592 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private baths; convenient subway, elevated; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusual, refined room, dressing room, bath; bachelor; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, homelike front room; continuous hot water, electricity; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable, large or small rooms; reasonable, elevator apartment, Lynch; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant, large and small rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, large and medium rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; physician's office.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, private bath; all hotel conveniences.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; suitable for two. Koenig.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor or dentist; large and small rooms; bath, electricity; house newly furnished.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness; owner's private home. Riverside 786.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house: large rooms; electricity, $5, $7.

93D, 263 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; every convenience; telephone; homelike.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor; also unfurnished. Crane.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 243, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front parlor bedroom; piano; breakfast. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $4. McNamara.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bed, sitting room, entirely new; single room; gentlemen. 3-B.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th St.)—Desirable room; high-class apartment; suitable business; gentlemen; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

LARGE ROOM; electric light; bath; elevator apartment; near Drive; moderate. Call morning, before 12, Aud. 8160, Apt. 36.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

THE SHIRLEY. Tel. 10291 Chelsea.
336-338 West 21st St.
Newly furnished rooms; steam heat. Hot water, tiled baths, privilege of laundry. Library, music room, clubroom for dancing.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 WEST.—Parlor overlooking park; others large, small; bath, telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOMODATIONS DESIRED.—Party of 100 for about 3 months, 110th-125th Sts. State number of rooms available. A. D., 211 Times.

YOUNG GERMAN wants furnished room, $3 weekly; state particulars. N 157 Times.

$1,000,000 LIMIT ON BIG FORTUNES

Industrial Board Reports, as Times Forecast, on Plans to Confiscate Wealth.

MULTIPLICITY OF FINDINGS

Three Reports from Commissioners Unable to Agree on Social Remedies.

DRASTIC INHERITANCE TAX

To Prune Big Estates—Savings to Go to Education, Social Service and Public Works.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Summaries of three reports of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations were made public here tonight. The commission, which ceases to exist tomorrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed, and the general public. The Commissioners were unable to agree on a single report, but it is said that none of the reports given out tonight can properly be called a "majority" report.

The commission was composed of Frank P. Walsh, Missouri, (Chairman;) John R. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Aishton, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California, and S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers; and John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. B. Garretson, Iowa, representing the employed.

The report of the representatives of the employes, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell, and Garretson. This report finds that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.
4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

Dissipation of Great Fortunes.

Under the head of the unjust distribution of wealth, the Manly report, as already announced in THE NEW TIMES YORK, proposes the return to the people of all fortunes in excess of $1,000,000. The report summarizes evidence showing that forty-four families possess aggregate incomes totaling at the least $50,000,000 per year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines, 18 years of age and over, earn less than $10 per week, and only about one-tenth earn more than $20 per week.

"In effect," says the report, "the American law of inheritance is as efficient for the establishment and maintenance of families as the English law, which has bulwarked the British aristocracy through the centuries. Every year, indeed, sees this tendency increase, as the creation of 'estates in trust' secures the ends which might be more simply reached if there were no prohibition of 'entail.'

"According to the income tax returns for ten months of 1914, there are in the United States 1,598 fortunes yielding an income of $100,000 per year or over. Practically all of these fortunes are so invested and hedged about with restrictions upon expenditure that they are, to all intents and purposes, perpetuities.

"An analysis of fifty of the largest American fortunes shows that nearly half have already passed to the control of heirs or to trustees, (their vice regents,) and that the remainder will pass to the control of heirs within twenty years upon the deaths of the 'founders.'

"We have, according to the income tax returns, forty-four families, with incomes of $1,000,000 or more, whose members perform little or no useful service, but whose aggregate incomes, totaling at the least fifty millions per year, are equivalent to the earnings of 100,000 wage earners, at the average rate of $500."

How the Money Would Be Spent.

As a remedy the report urges "the enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production." The report suggests that a limit of $1,000,000 be fixed on the amount that shall pass to the heirs. It recommends that the revenue from this tax be reserved by the Federal Government for three principal purposes:

1. The extension of education.
2. The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation.
3. Development, in co-operation with States and municipalities, of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation, and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

Other recommendations made in the Manly report are:

Land and Other Reforms.

Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power, and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.

A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use.

The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State Governments and by private individuals, associations, and corporations.

That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

That Congress enact that in all Federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.

That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies and private employment agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.

That, the militia of the several Seates being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization, and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes.

Trades Unionists' Rights.

Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.

Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points: a. Refusal to permit employes to become members of labor organizations. b. Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employes.

That the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

That such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission.

Commons-Harriman Report.

The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, State and National Governments on the part of a large portion of our people, according to the report signed by Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and concurred in with some exceptions by Harris Weinstock, S. Thruston Ballard, and R. H. Aishton, the employers' representatives.

Recommendations for additional legislation would be futile, says the report, until methods are provided for making enforceable the laws now on the statute books, through the creation of administrative machinery that will be entirely removed from political influences. To remedy the conditions criticised the report recommends the creation of a Federal fund for social welfare, maintained by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, and administered by a commission on industrial relations aided by an advisory council composed of representatives of employers and employes.

The advisory council would be composed of ten persons representing the different associations of employers and farmers in the country; ten representing organized labor, and the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor to be members ex-officio. The Industrial Commission, in addition to the twenty persons thus selected, may appoint ten additional members interested in social legislation and industrial education. The members of the advisory council are to be appointed by the President from names submitted to him by the associations interested, and they shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses.

The Industrial Commission, it is recommended, shall be composed of three persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission shall have full power to administer all labor laws, but shall not interfere with the duties of the Department of Labor in making investigations and recommending legislation. For the purpose of adjusting labor disputes the Industrial Commission is to appoint a chief mediator and such assistant mediators as may be necessary.

Inheritance Tax Again.

To provide funds for the maintenance of the Industrial Commission and further social welfare, without increasing taxation of the people, the report recommends an inheritance tax on large fortunes. The rate of the inheritance tax is graduated from 1 per cent. on the excess of $25,000 fortunes left to direct heirs, to 15 per cent. on fortunes over $1,000,000. The tax on estates going to distant heirs is greater.

The inheritance tax proposed would be collected by the federal government through existing machinery that collects the income tax, and a portion would be turned over to each State. The various States now collect a sum equal to about $25,000,000 in inheritance taxes, but the rate is low in some States. By increasing the rate as proposed it is estimated that a fund of $200,000,000 a year would be collected, of which $50,000,000 would be returned to the various States.

The principal of this fund it is proposed to invest in homes for workingmen, hospitals, rural credits for farmers, and such other purposes of a social nature as would insure an income. The income from the fund, which would be administered by the Industrial Commission, would be used to meet the expenses of the commission; to promote the social well-being in the shape of establishing sickness and unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, the establishment of employment offices, the promotion of industrial education through subsidies paid to the various States and enabling tenant farmers to acquire possession of their farms.

Another recommendation in the report is the establishment of a system of national and State employment offices, under the control of the Federal and State Industrial Commissions, co-operating with employers and labor unions. The various State employment offices would be brought under the Federal Industrial Commission, through subsidies granted them for complying with certain standards which the commission would establish.

Foundations Indorsed.

The report says that no legislation should be enacted that would abolish privately endowed institutions unless a substitute is provided. It points out that the proposed Federal Fund for Social Welfare would provide the means for doing many of the things being done, or attempted by endowed foundations, and would be much more social and democratic.

The report recommends a combination of the Irish and Australasian land laws. Under the plan proposed the Government would extend credit to enable tenant farmers to become land owners.

On the Colorado situation the report says that a condition of feudalism exists in the mining regions, but it decries any attempt to hold responsible any single individual. It emphasizes the fact that the whole situation in Colorado, West Virginia, and other places where industrial warfare has existed, is due to a system which cannot be remedied by the public abuse of an individual. It recommends that corporations and labor unions alike be removed from the control of politics, and says that the Industrial Commission, with its Advisory Council and civil service rules; the initiative, referendum and limited recall, proportional representation, direct primaries, and anti-lobbying legislation, would accomplish this purpose, which is essential before any permanent remedy can be effected.

Capital and Labor.

In a separate report, Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard dissent from the recommendation that the secondary boycott be legalized. They "find that the alleged findings of fact and, in a general way, the comments thereon made in the report of the staff of this commission, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this commission without the indorsement, however, of the commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we cannot give them our indorsement."

"There is an abundance of available testimony in our record," these Commissioners say, "to show that many employers are frightened off from recognizing or dealing with organized labor for fear that to do so means to put their heads in the noose and to invite the probability of seriously injuring, if not ruining, their business. The prime objections that such employers have to recognizing and dealing with organized labor is the fear of sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, labor union politics, contract breaking, restriction of output, prohibition of the use of non-union made tools and materials, closed shop, contest for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against non-union workers and the properties of employers, apprenticeship rules.

"Organized labor will never come into its own, and will indefinitely postpone the day when its many commendable objects will be achieved in the broadest sense, until it will cut out of its program sympathetic strikes, until it can prevent cessation of work in jurisdictional disputes, until it can more successfully prevent labor union politics, until it can teach many in its rank and file to regard more sacredly their trade agreements, until it can penalize its members for resorting to violence in labor disputes, and can make it a labor union offense to limit output. If these evils are eliminated by organized labor from its program, much will have been done to stimulate collective bargaining and to minimize the existing causes of industrial unrest.

For Strong Organizations.

"The ideal day in the industrial world will be reached when all labor disputes will be settled as a result of reason, and not as a result of force. This, of course, means the strongest kind of organization on both sides. It means that employers must drive out of the ranks of their associations the law breaker, the labor contract breaker, and the exploiters of labor. It also means that, in the interest of fairness, every Board of Directors of an industrial enterprise should have within its organization a committee for the special purpose of keeping the Board of Directors advised as to the condition of their workers."

Owing to its length, it was impossible for the printers to provide the full summary of the Manly report. This latter report consists of three sections, only the first of which was given out today. The second section will be made public on Aug. 24 and the third section on Aug. 26.

"Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" of Commissioners Garretson and Ballard were made public today, while those of Walsh, O'Connell, and Lennon are expected to be given out at a later date.

The commission will make public on Aug. 27 a report on the Colorado strike, and a few days later a report on the structural iron workers.

AEROPLANE MODELS CONTEST FOR PRIZES

Harlem Club's Tiny Airship Goes 4,609 Feet, Winning Leg on Villard Trophy.

MEDALS FOR MILITIA AIRMEN

Aero Club Anxious to Encourage National Guard Officers to Qualify as Aviators.

Full reports of the first of the series of model aeroplane contests for the Aero Club of America prizes and the Henry S. Villard Trophy, were completed yesterday. The first contest took place on Saturday at the Garden City Aerodrome and was between members of the Bay Ridge Model Aero Club, the Aero Science Club of America, and the Harlem Model Aero Club.

The competition was for distance flown by models of any type, launched by hand. The contestants took their places in turn at the starting line, model in hand, with the minature motors, the power of which comes from tightly wound rubber bands, and at the word launched their models into the air, where they soared to an altitude of from twenty-five to 200 feet.

J. B. Barker of the Harlem Model Aero Club attained the greatest distance, his model flying 4,609 feet, or very nearly three-quarters of a mile; Alfred K. Barker, of the same club, was second, with 4,030 feet, and C. V. Obst of the Aero Science Club of America was third with 3,241 feet.

Remembering that the Wright Brothers became interested in aeronautics through toy model aeroplanes, the Aero Club of America instituted the National Model Aeroplane Competition, to encourage the efforts of thousands of young men, many of whom are members of the twenty model aero clubs, and who are beginning their activity in aeronautics by flying and experimenting with aeroplane models.

The national model aeroplane competition is to consist of three monthly contests, to be held in every part of the country at the same time. The contests are open to all model aero clubs and organizations in America, and are to be timed and judged by officials of the senior aero clubs, and, where there are none, by representatives of the Aero Club of America. In the contest at the Garden City Aerodrome the judges were Henry Woodhouse, L. D. Gardner, Henry S. Villard, Baron L. D'Orcy, G. Douglas Wardrop, Walter H. Phipps, and Burt M. McConnell.

The contests are to be held on any date during the last half of the month, at places selected by the model clubs. The August contest was for distance, launching from the hand, any type model. The September contest will be for duration, starting from the water. This is open to model flying boats and hydroaeroplanes, the flying boats to be allowed 20 per cent. increase over the distance flown in order to place them on the same footing as the hydroaeroplanes. The October contest is for duration, any type model, starting from the ground.

The Henry S. Villard trophy is awarded to the club whose members win it for three consecutive years. The Aero Club of America prizes, which are awarded after every three months period, are $50 for first, $25 for second, and $10 for third.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that it would give gold medals to the first National Guard and Naval Militia officers of each State who qualified as aviators. There are forty-eight bodies of the National Guard and twenty-three of the Naval Militia. This offer of medals is part of the campaign started by the Aero Club for the establishing of aeronautic squadrons for the national defense.

"As a result of the inability of the Navy Department to fulfill the promise made several months ago," the Aero Club announces, "to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia of the twenty-three States that have such organizations, which would delay the organization of aviation corps until either Congress or the State Legislatures provide for the same, the Aero Club of America has received many requests for assistance from heads of the Naval Militia. The club, as a preliminary to making special efforts to meet this need, has written to Governor Whitman and the Governors of every other State who are now in conference in Boston, asking that the matter of organizing aviation corps in the National Guard and Naval Militia be given consideration at the Governors' conference."

BURGLAR ALARM TRAPS TWO

Lorenz Ortstein Had Wire Run from Flat to His Store.

Lorenz Ortstein, who lives at 463 East 149th Street and has a delicatessen store at 539 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, heard recently that a number of apartments near his had been robbed. Because of his business he has to be away from home much of the time, so he had his flat equipped with a burglar alarm and connected the alarm with his store.

The bell in his store rang violently last night, and, calling Patrolman Sweeney of the Morrisania Police Station, Orstein hurried to his home. They found Harry Davis and Joseph Marris, clerks, of 104 East 112th Street, in the flat, and Sweeney arrested them. According to the policeman, Davis was crouching in a corner when he entered and Marris was hiding on top of the dumbwaiter. They said they were looking for a friend. On Davis, the police say, was found a cheap watch which Orstein identified as his property.

SIX STOWAWAYS ON LINER.

Boys Went Abroad as Muleteers—Rum Cask Made Negro Dizzy.

The American liner Philadelphia brought in yesterday six stowaways from Liverpool, of whom five were Americans and muleteers. The sixth was a six-foot negro from Jamaica, in the West Indies, who was hidden in an empty rum cask. The fumes which clung to it made him dizzy, he told Captain Arthur R. Mills when he was discovered the first day out. He said he was a citizen and told the Immigration officials that the West Indies were a part of North America and that his name was Albert Cox, and Bertie to his friends. He will go to Ellis Island today, and will be sent back on the steamer next Saturday.

The other five stowaways, led by W. J. Wooten, 14 years old of 5,513 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, told the inspectors that they had all gone to Europe as muleteers in search of adventure and got stranded. They had return passages guaranteed by the steamship lines that took them over, but would have had to wait three to six months for a boat to get back.

Chases Hat and Loses Legs.

America Cattalina of 320 East 109th Street was riding on a Clason Point surface car last night when his hat blew off in Clason Point Road near Taylor Avenue. He jumped from the moving car, slipped and fell under the car. The wheels cut off his left leg and mutilated the other so that it had to be amputated by Dr. Scott of Fordham Hospital. The man was taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

PANAMA BANKER SLAIN.

Shot by Another Prominent Resident in Quarrel Over Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 22.—As the result of a sensational shooting in the business section of the city yesterday, Pedro Arias, a wealthy business man died this morning. The shooting occurred during a quarrel with Antonio Vallarino, also wealthy and prominent, over the title to eight meters of land, located in a restricted district on which Arias had started to build a house.

Vallarino went to the office of Arias to remonstrate against the erection of the building, and, it was said, had warned Arias he would kill him if he persisted.

After shooting Arias, Vallarino fled to the home of Ramon Vadez, a Government official and candidate for the Presidency to succeed President Porras at the next election. He was arrested at the Vadez home.

DARKNESS AIDS BURGLARS.

Street Lights Turned Off at 4:30 A. M. and the Bronx Dark as a Village.

Policemen on posts in the Bronx have frequently complained to their superior officers because the turning off of street lights before daylight often gives burglars and other criminals an hour or more of heavy darkness in which to carry on their operations unmolested. The most emphatic of such complaints was made yesterday morning, after three burglars had escaped from pursuit at 4:30 A. M.

According to the policemen who attempted to capture the men, all of the lights in the Bronx were out at the time and heavy clouds made the streets black as at midnight in a country village. The policemen attributed the escape of the burglars entirely to the darkness. Not only did the men escape, but they fired revolvers at the policemen and narrowly missed one of them, who heard the bullet as it passed his head.

Sergeant Hale and Policeman Regen of the Morrisania Station were standing in Westchester Avenue near Union Avenue shortly before 4:30 o'clock, when they heard the crashing of a pane of glass. They ran to Union Avenue in time to see the dim shadows of three men running from the corner. The two policemen shouted to the men to stop and fired their revolvers, but the fugitives, returning the fire over their shoulders, darted down Union Avenue, separated, and disappeared into apartment house doors.

Policemen Rooney and O'Connell, who were several blocks away, heard the shots and ran to the scene. The alarm was sent to the precinct station, and while the four policemen were following the burglars into the apartment houses the reserves were hurrying to their assistance.

Hale and Regen surprised one of the men on a roof and opened fire on him, but, as far as they could tell in the inky darkness, he was not hit. As he fled to the roof of an adjoining house he fired at the policemen, and Hale could tell from its sound that the bullet passed within a few inches of his head. The man disappeared into the darkness, and the policemen were unable to find him again.

Other policemen followed the other two burglars, the reserves surrounded the block, and many of those living in the neighborhood who were aroused from sleep by the revolver shots, joined in the hunt; but the trail of none of the fugitives was picked up. It was so dark, the searchers said, that they were not able to see more than a few feet ahead of them at any time. All were agreed that the burglars probably hid almost under the noses of those who were looking for them, for every roof, alley and possible hiding place in the block was searched as carefully as was practicable under the conditions.

The men had thrown a brick through the window in the jewelry store of M. Baldwin, at Westchester and Union Avenues. They snatched about $100 worth of novelty objects from the window, but dropped all of them in their flight. The property was later picked up from the street.

Many complaints have come to THE NEW YORK TIMES from all over the city because there is often an hour or more of darkness between the time of turning out street lights and daylight. The lighting companies, it is said, are within the law of their contracts with the city.

FOUR MEN AND A BOY DROWN WHILE BATHING

One Lost When Motor Boat Upsets in Eastchester Bay—Swimmer Swept to Sea.

Four men were drowned near this city yesterday, and a boy lost his life while swimming in Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Early in the morning Rudolph Weissker, 42 years old, a salesman, of 2,465 Devoe Terrace, the Bronx, was crossing East Chester Bay in a small motor boat with George Jarchow of 449 Second Avenue, and Captain Alexander Bea of the sloop yacht Indiana, owned by Commodore John Crowley, going from the Harlem Yacht Club pier to the yacht, which was anchored in the channel.

The water was very rough, and when they had gone a short distance the motor boat capsized, throwing all into the water. Jarchow and Bea swam ashore, but Weissker sank. His body was washed up on the beach at the foot of Ditmars Street, City Island, a few hours later.

At the foot of Oceanic Avenue, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, a big crowd of bathers looked on, helpless to aid, while Ralph Clernang, 20 years old, of 7,421 New Utretcht Avenue, Brooklyn, was carried away by the surf and drowned. At least fifty men tried to reach him, and they attempted for half an hour to recover his body, after it was evident that Clernang was dead, but it was carried out to sea. Clernang, despite the heavy surf and strong undertow, had ventured too far from shore.

The body of Charles Simon, a hotel proprietor of 1,492 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, was found floating at the end of the pier at Midland Beach. William Simon, a brother, identified the body. Fishermen said that they had seen Simon in his bathing suit, walking along the beach at 5 o'clock in the morning. George Rand, a life saver, found the body.

James McTagao of 415 West Fifty-seventh Street, was drowned, the police believe, by falling from the steamer Twilight as she was sailing down the Hudson near Yonkers. He started on Saturday night with a number of friends for a ride, boarding the boat at Dyckman Street, this city. When it was found that he was missing the boat was stopped and a search was made, but no trace of him could be found.

The body of Arthur Blend, 11 years old, son of John Blend of Brooklyn, was found in Lake Hopatcong, N. J., by his father. The boy was bathing with companions, and sank despite the efforts of Miss Lillian Gordon, a school teacher of Brooklyn, who dived in several times after him. The boy had been spending his vacation with relatives at Lake Hopatcong, and his father went there to see him on Saturday.

THE NAME OF SMITH JUST GREW UPON HIM

As Boy He Looked Like a Smith, Other Boys Called Him Smith, So Court Makes Him Smith.

CHILD DROPS NAME OF COWL

Broker Asks Change to Please President of the Hearn Dry Goods Firm.

In approving the change of name of Peter Angelo to Peter F. Smith, Supreme Court Justice Delehanty was confronted by an unusual reason supplied by the applicant.

Angelo, now Smith, recited that he was 38 years old, and that when he was a boy he so resembled another that he was afterward mistaken for the boy whose name was Smith. It was not long, he told the court, before people began to call him Smith, and even his intimate friends soon insisted on so labeling him, so that when he arrived at manhood he was "persistently" known as Smith.

Then, in 1902, he told the court, he enlisted in the navy and served four years as Peter F. Smith and was honorably discharged as such.

When he left the navy, he engaged in the manufacture of steel dies and has built up a lucrative business in that industry, he says, under a firm name of Peter F. Smith. His customers, he says, would refuse to deal with him if he now insisted on his family name, simply because of the "long usage" of Peter F. Smith.

He also recited to the court that he has the custody of two daughters, Florence, 18, and Lillian, 16 years old, as the result of a divorce decree which he obtained from his wife several years ago.

Justice Delehanty has also approved the change of name of Janet Cowl Hall, the 4-year-old daughter of J. Willet Hall, a broker, of 74 Broadway, whose country home is at Manhasset, L. I. Cowl is dropped from the child's name.

Her father, in his application, says the name Cowl was given in recognition of friendship between the child's mother and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, daughter of the late James A. Hearn, whose husband is President of the James A. Hearn & Son dry goods house.

The application recites that Mrs. Cowl's husband has "most seriously objected to the continuance of the use of the name, and the extremely friendly relationship between the families is in serious danger of being disrupted if this infant continues the use of such name."

The application further recites that "very material and important advantages have accrued to the brothers and sister of the petitioner (the little girl) through the existence and continuance of the friendship of these families, as well as to this infant, who has been the recipient of many valuable gifts from both Mr. and Mrs. Cowl, and there is every reason to suppose that such infant will be the loser by a serious falling out between the families.

The application contains the additional statement that Mr. Cowl is a man of wealth and influence in this city.

FIRE NEAR BIG HOSPITAL.

Proximity Causes Three Alarms for Cooper Shop Blaze.

A long, two-story frame building, at Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, used by Morris Solomon as a cooperage plant, burned at 7:30 o'clock last night. The blaze started in the basement, and was discovered by Frank Cody, the watchman, who was overcome by smoke after a desperate attempt to save papers and money which were in the safe.

The building is within half a block of St. Catharine's Hospital, and adjoins a big coal yard, and three alarms were sent in as a precaution. Several patients at the hospital were frightened, but the window shades were drawn and the nuns soon restored quiet.

There had been a fire in the basement of the cooperage plant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but that was put out by a watchman, who smelled smoke, and smothered the flames before they spread. The police failed to discover how either fire started. The damage was estimated at $15,000.

Cody, the watchman, was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said his condition was not serious.

PLACE NEW BRIDGE SPAN.

Draw Over the Harlem Installed in Two Hours.

In a little more than two hours the new double-decked, 250-foot railroad draw span, weighing 1,400 tons, was slipped into place in the new Harlem River bridge of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's Third Avenue line yesterday morning. The old bridge was handled by hydraulic machinery and what is called a rim bearing.

The new structure is centre bearing, the whole weight resting on a ball, two feet in diameter, of phosphor-bronze, the hardest metal known, and has a supporting rim of wheels in a raceway outside this to steady the span in turning to let ships pass. Outside the raceway, a cog gear turns it by electricity.

Delayed by Panama Canal Slide.

Captain Thomas G. Barman of the Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland, which arrived last night from San Francisco, said the ship had been detained two days in the Panama Canal on account of a slide on Contractor's Hill in Galliard Cut. The 510 passengers visited the ruins of old Panama, saw a bullfight in Panama City and attended a dance given by the Y. M. C. A. at Pedro Miguel Locks, where the liner tied up for a night.

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ZIEGFELD LAST 4 WEEKS FOLLIES
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"The breeziest crook play that has yet been presented here." —TELEGRAM.

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UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

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AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
BIRTH OF A NATION D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
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JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

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DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

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Many leading professional people have here their rendezvous. Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes of the "Gardens in the Air" entertained a party of well-known New Yorkers.
Emily Lea and Donald McDonald have engaged a table for this evening.
The Usual Shanley Excellence of Cuisine and Service.
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A vivid pen-picture of the murderous fighting now in progress at the Dardanelles is given by Compton Mackenzie, the brilliant English novelist, in the August Number of
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